

REACH FOR THE CASH

Legislators Want Mileage at Once.

HOUSE DEBATES PAY FOR TRAVEL

Senate Discusses Salaries and There Are Many Cuts Made.

As soon as the House heard officially that there was money at the disposal of its committees, yesterday morning, the "reaching" began. Acting Governor-Secretary Cooper sent in his message early and the regular order, the consideration of salaries and payrolls, Appropriation Bill 2, was out of sight for a time. The trouble began in this wise:

Mr. Makinai, chairman of the committee on accounts, had refused to "O K" warrants for mileage of those members who were in Honolulu during the interval between the regular and special sessions. He said he did not see why they should be paid, but he was the servant of the House, and they must decide what he should do. Mr. Wilcox, of Kauai, announced that he had been home during the interval, and asked for his mileage. Makinai stated that he was not aware of that fact, and he would issue the warrant accordingly.

Ewaliko (Ind.) wanted to know what reason there was for paying part of them if all were not to be paid. These members who went home knew that that there was to be a special session before they left, and they should either have gone home at their own expense, or else all the members of the House were entitled to mileage. The speaker suggested that a motion had better be put to cover the point, instead of debating with nothing before the House.

Makekau (Ind.) then stated that he was a member from the First District, elected to the regular session, from Hilo, and he was entitled under the Organic Act to mileage, not alone to regular but to special sessions. He said that his remaining in Honolulu did not make him a member from Honolulu for the special session, but he was still a member from Hilo. Makinai (Ind.) wanted to know in that case whether he was to issue mileage to members on the basis of their permanent residence, or on the basis of their temporary residence in the vicinity of Honolulu. Emmeluth (Ind.) suggested that whether the members drew mileage or not was a matter for the House to decide. That as far as the law was concerned there was little doubt that members could claim mileage if they wished. He thought, however, that members should claim only for mileage actually traveled. Aylett (Rep.) was of about the same opinion.

Makekau wanted to get even with Emmeluth for his raking over the other day, and remarked that while Emmeluth had talked and voted against the session expense appropriation bill, he had drawn his little \$200 pretty promptly however. It was then ordered that members should draw the same mileage as during the regular session.

Mr. Emmeluth then requested further time within which to report on the Porto Rican matter. Makekau got in another shot at Emmeluth, to the effect that he did not see any sense in a report now. The committee had been instructed to keep the immigrants here, and had not done it, and that by this time the smallpox was already on Kauai. Hoogs (Rep.) got in another of his "specialty" motions to the effect that in view of the large amount of "hot air" that had already been served up on the question that the committee be tendered a vote of thanks and discharged.

The first petition of this session was then introduced by Mossman (Ind.), from Honolulu merchants, asking for an appropriation of \$10,000 for harbor fire service. The petition reads as follows:

Honolulu, H. I., May 9, 1901.

To the Speaker and Representatives of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii.

Your petitioners, who subscribe hereto, submit the following facts and prayer, viz:

Whereas, there is not at the present time any protection to the City from the dangers of fire that may occur in shipping lying in the harbor, the Honolulu Fire Department not being equipped to fight fire on board vessels, particularly in cases where such vessels are not alongside of the wharf; and

Whereas, this fact creates a great menace and danger to the public works

property of the Territory, to wit: to the wharves and docks of the harbor front, and also to private property near the harbor front; and

Whereas, an appropriation should be made sufficient to furnish proper compensation for a harbor fire service, for which service the steam tug Fearless is amply equipped;

Your petitioners accordingly pray that your honorable body insert an item in the Appropriation Bill of \$10,000 to be made available to the Department of Public Works for the purpose of contracting for a harbor fire service during the biennial period. And your petitioners ever pray etc.

Hoffschlaeger Co., Ltd.; per Robt. F. Lange, Manager.

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.; H. A. Isenberg, Second Vice President.

The speaker wanted the House to go into committee of the whole. Dickey (Rep.) claimed there was no authority for it. Makekau moved to set the pay for the land agent of the Second District at the same figure as that in the First District. A raise from \$1,200 to \$3,000, for the two years.

Ewaliko moved to refer the bill to committee of the whole. Dickey (Rep.) claimed that a motion he had made Friday to cut all the heads of departments to \$3,600 a year was still pending, and he renewed the motion. Makinai (Ind.) seconded the motion of Ewaliko. The matter of pay for Hilo land agent was then referred to another select committee, consisting of



ART AND SOCIETY

First Night at the Kilohana Art League.

AN ATTRACTIVE EXHIBITION

The Display a Representative One With Many Excellent Features.

First view of the Kilohana Art League proved last evening, as always, to be one of the social functions of the season.

result. The best canvas is the Volcano, indubitably. No. 20, "Coral Sand and Water," is strong in the color effect. Old Union street, Honolulu, attracted a great deal of attention from the kamaainas present, as a truthful presentation of the old time street. Rainbow Falls is a happy effect, and No. 27, Hawaiian Girl, has excellent middle distance and perspective in color and handling. There is a breezy atmosphere in this study that is delicious.

Mr. Hitchcock, figures aside, emphatically has caught by earnest study, more of the local color and atmosphere of these islands than any artist who has visited these shores. His detail studies of lava and volcanic effects possess a mastery technique that should and will make them valuable acquisitions to the gallery of the connoisseur. Lau Sheong is progressing along favorable lines, and shows the results of conscientious work since the last exhibition.

Mrs. Helen Kelley, among other water colors, has a street in Samoa and a view of the Falls that show knowledge of a thorough if not startling technique, and in the Fall view particularly a quick and sure eye for color effects. Mrs. Kelley is decidedly worthy of better things than her flower studies, consistently good as they are. Miss King has some capital china work, always an attractive part of the exhibition to the fairer sex. Miss King has many local admirers of her skill. Burnt leather work by another Miss King, some tinted in colors on the leather, deserves commendation in the decorative part of the exhibit.

Interesting, too, was the koa, carved,

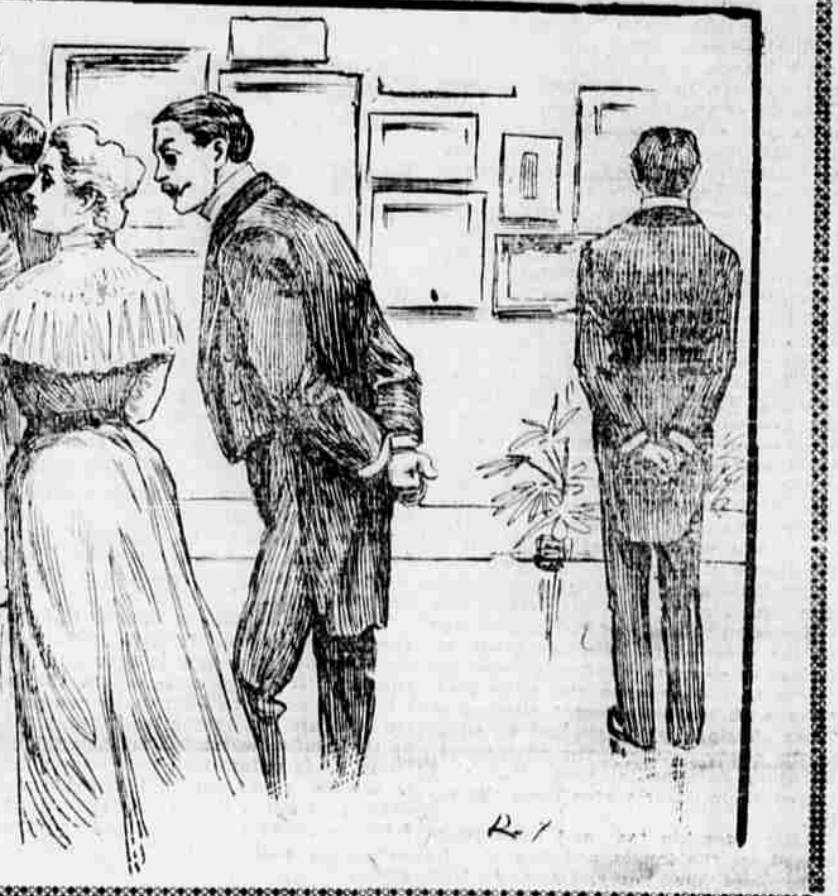
FOUR NOW ON THE LIST

McCandless Refuses to Give Names.

IS CITED TO SHOW CAUSE FOR ACTION

First Circuit Court Will Be the Scene of Activity This Morning.

The First Circuit Court will be the theater of action in the investigation of bribery matter this morning. The grand jury in its report of yesterday in-



cluded and burnt furniture by Gersta Graham and Josephine Cooley. There is quite a fad for pyrography in the City at present that can be agreeably encouraged under the tuition of last night's exhibitors.

The sculpture by Gordon Osborne was an unusual and much to be encouraged feature. Mr. Osborne's work shows much freedom of line in the fountain and decorative figure, the latter of which has by far the best modelling, bearing the fact in mind that the fountain is only a preliminary sketch. The portrait by those who know the subject was pronounced a good likeness and was well, if somewhat timidly, handled. Mr. Osborne has undoubtedly the capacity for good work.

Throughout the exhibit is most creditable to the artists and the League. The members of the reception committee, comprising those who contributed to the exhibition, were as follows: Mrs. Helen Kelley, Miss Anna Parke, Mrs. Alfred Willis, Mrs. Alfred Worrier, Mrs. Grace Hudson, Miss Nettie King, Mr. and Mrs. D. Howard Hitchcock, Mr. Gordon Osborne and Mr. Theo. Wores.

Among those who reviewed the exhibit were the following: Mr. and Mrs. R. Clive Davies, Mrs. B. F. Dillingham, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Thurston, Dr. and Mrs. Myers, Professor Edgar Wood and Mrs. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Rhodes, Miss May, Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Weaver, the Rev. and Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Grace Hudson, Judge and Mrs. W. F. French, Mrs. Cheek, Mr. and Mrs. George Davies, Mrs. Jordan, Professor Alexander and Mrs. Alexander, Mr. Parke, Mr. Leonard, Mrs. Kinney, Miss Mossman, Miss King and Miss Nettie King, Mr. and Mrs. Newcomb, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Montrose Graham, Mrs. Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Pearson, Mrs. C. C. Nichols, the Rev. and Mrs. Macintosh, Miss Pope, Mrs. John S. McGraw, the Misses Waterhouse, Miss Burbank, Mrs. Alberta Ellis, Miss Thrum, Miss Focke, Mr. and Mrs. Cooley, Mr. Stolz, Mr. Sturgeon, Mr. Dan Logan, Dr. and Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Yarnold, Mrs. Severance.

See the Comet With Glasses.

Professor Emerson viewed the comet last evening at 7:40 o'clock through his telescope. He was unable to see the phenomenon with the naked eye. He continued to see the comet for some time, very faintly. The comet was higher in the heavens last evening than it has been heretofore. Professor Emerson does not expect to be able to see the luminosity tonight, on account of the brightness of the light of the moon. Professor Lyons, the meteorologist, also saw the comet last night through his glasses. He was equally unable to see it with the naked eye.

The court yesterday issued an order as follows:

"In the matter of Henry E. Cooper, the court, desiring the benefit of full argument herein, pro and con, doth hereby request Thomas Fitch, Esq., and Frank E. Thompson, Esq., of the Honolulu bar, to appear in said matter as amici curiae, and to argue the same in their discretion. This is also to apply in the matter of E. P. Dole, L. A. Thurston and J. A. McCandless."

Summons have been returned showing service upon all four of the subpoenaed persons by High Sheriff Brown, and in response to the order to each to appear and show cause why he should not be compelled to give testimony in regard to the charges of bribery against members of the Legislature, the Attorney-General, the ex-Superintendent of Public Works, the Secretary of the Territory, now Acting Governor, and L. A. Thurston, will stand before the court to hear his ruling.

The argument of Mr. Fitch and Mr. Thompson will be interesting in itself, and the court room will probably be crowded with lawyers and spectators. The fact that it will be Mr. Fitch's first appearance in court will also add interest to the matter. The question of high official privilege will be argued and discussed warmly and exhaustively.

It is understood that three witnesses whose testimony is sought by process of law, discussed the bribery question in a cabinet council, and that they will claim they are not privileged to testify in regard to information obtained in their capacity as heads of departments.

It is also understood that each of the witnesses is armed with writs of habeas corpus for use in case they are ordered to be taken into custody by the court.

In presenting the grand jury's report yesterday, Mr. Carter, the foreman, told the court that three true bills had been found, but that they were not yet ready to be reported. The written report was as follows:

"You will take notice that the Grand Jury of the Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, had before it on the 15th day of May last, J. A. McCandless, who being duly sworn, said:

"Have nothing but hearsay as to charges of bribery and corruption of members of the Legislature? The said J. A. McCandless was then asked, Have you any information, either by hearsay or otherwise, of any society, association

Messrs. Makekau, Dickey and Prendergast. Meantime, Robertson (Rep.) had put in a motion that the bill pass third reading as it stood. Ewaliko, in turn, seconded that motion, but it could not be acted on while motions to amend were pending. The motion to go into committee of the whole was then put and lost.

Kaniho (Ind.) then moved to cut the Attorney General down from \$4,500 per year to \$3,000. Dickey claimed his motion to make it \$3,600 a year, was first in order. The motion of Dickey (Rep.) to cut all three heads of departments, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Works and Treasurer to the \$3,600 mark failed. Kaniho's motion then prevailed.

The Deputy Attorney General was then taken up, and while that was pending, the House took a recess until 2 o'clock.

In the afternoon little was transacted. The motion of Prendergast (Ind.) to cut down the Attorney General to \$200 per month, as against \$225, recommended by the Governor, passed.

After a long debate, during which Emmeluth (Ind.) again scored the government for unbusinesslike methods, the House finally decided to lay the whole matter over for three days, and took an adjournment for that purpose. During the interim, the various committees will make a thorough investigation of the needs of the several departments, and will report every night to the finance committee. By this means it is hoped to have the salaries and payrolls brought within their proportion of the appropriation by the time the House reconvenes.

During the afternoon, Robertson (Rep.) spoke in favor of either passing

(Continued on Page 4.)

A BUDDHIST CEREMONY

Anniversary of the Birth of a Saint.

The seven hundred and twenty-ninth anniversary of the birth of Saint Shinran, founder of the Buddhist sect "Shin Shu," was yesterday celebrated by the Japanese followers of the sect at the little Buddhist chapel on Fort Lane.

The entrance to the lane was decorated with Buddhist lanterns, and the archway made into a bower of greens and flowers; the gateway of the school building and chapel presented a festive appearance, the many colored flags of the seekers after Nirvana, fluttering over it, and the blue and white banners with the coat of arms of Saint Shinran were festooned about the building.

In the afternoon services were held, and in the evening the strings of Japanese lanterns which had been hung from the chapel across the lawn, were lighted, and the occasion became one of rejoicing.

From a booth of bunting and greens, lemonade, tea and cakes were dispensed, and the little ones of the Oriental race were made happy with a surfeit of sweets. The gayest and richest kimonos from the wardrobes of the little brown women were worn, and the Japanese juveniles were quaintly and prettily clad for the occasion of rejoicing.

The afternoon services began at 2:30 o'clock, the chapel being filled to overflowing with the followers of Buddha and their friends and invited guests.

Queen Liliuokalani and a party of other friends, having received the invitation of Mr. Imamura, the high priest of bonze of the islands, was in attendance, and sat at the left of the altar. Dr. Marques, president of the Theosophical Society, and Mrs. Marques were also invited guests.

The altar was decorated with the emblems of the sect and offerings of flowers and fruit had been placed in the brass vases and carved sandalwood receptacles. Incense was kept burning, and lighted candles and elaborate brass lanterns softly illuminated the temple.

The program of worship consisted of chants and prayers in the Japanese language and an address in English by Mr. Imamura. Miss Barber, teacher of the Japanese night school, also made a short address in praise of the principles of the Buddhist religion, likening Buddhism to a great structure, whose foundation was of stone and rested on the earth, but whose summit was lost in the clouds of Nirvana.

The little girls of the Japanese Sunday school sang a sacred harmony to the accompaniment of the organ, and at the close of the services made offerings of silver to Buddha, placing the pieces of money upon the altar platform with quaint oriental obeisances. Their offerings were followed by those of the congregation, many of the contributors kneeling in prayer as they placed their silver pieces upon the altar.

After worship tea and cake were served on the lawn and lawns; the Queen and her party, Dr. and Mrs. Marques and a number of American visitors were invited to partake of these refreshments with the priests in the reception room of the chapel.

The little ones made merry all the afternoon about the grounds, and in the evening the festivities for their elders began.

While tea drinking and refreshments under the Japanese lanterns on the lawn kept those outside merrily busy, within the chapel there were Japanese theatricals to amuse the Orientals and to excite the wonder and appreciation of the picturesque on the part of the American visitors.

The day of rejoicing was not brought to a close until near the midnight hour. The address of the high priest, delivered in English at the afternoon service was as follows:

turning to Kyoto he preached there for many years, and died in that city on January 16, 1392, at the age of ninety years.

A thirty-one years of age he married the daughter of Prince K. Kyo. This was one of the extraordinary events, not only in his life, but in the history of Buddhism, marriage having been forbidden to the priesthood heretofore.

According to the general rule, the priests of other sects cut their hair short, wear religious vestments, and shun the general appearance of bonzes, but in our sect, since the doctrine is so easy of attainment, and austere observance of the other sects are not considered essential, they are allowed to marry and to eat flesh and fish, while the privileges are strictly forbidden to the priests of the other sects. Thus, the priests of our sect are allowed to act freely in such matters. This is called the manner of non-priests and non-laymen, which was established by the founder of our sect, and is peculiar to it alone.

Therefore, the system of our sect is far different from that of those austere ascetics who desire for themselves the future world only, put the present world in oblivion, and look upon the rise and fall of the country with indifference. Ours is truly a national religion, that desires at the same time, prosperity in this life and happiness in the next. It encourages the national spirit, adopts itself well to the manners and customs of the place at which it prevails, and maintains the peace of the country. This at once revealed the traits of the Japanese mind in by-gone ages, and helped to form the characters of the rising generation.

In short, the doctrines of our sect consist of the two systems; spiritual truth and moral truth. The principle of spiritual truth is to have faith in the power of Amida Buddha's prayer; to rest assured of future bliss through that faith; and that of moral truth is to lead an upright and moral life here, to the welfare and happiness of mankind, always remembering the mercy of Amida Buddha, and keeping a compassionate heart.

This is the reason why, in Japan, our sect is in a flourishing condition, and has the tendency to introduce itself into foreign countries, while the believers of the other sects are diminishing in number.

Now in this celebration, the only way we can manifest our gratitude to this great teacher, outside of keeping his memory forever, is to express thankfulness for the reception of the doctrine from the founder, whose teachings are so benevolent, and as welcome as light in a dark night. (And I shall now thank the kind friends who so readily respond to our invitation to help us to help us in our commemoration.)

DOPE SMUGGLERS ARE PANICKY

Want to Ride Reporter on a Rail for Writing Facts.

When Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth saw an item in an evening paper on Saturday, calling the Advertiser's story of wholesale opium smuggling a "fake," he was greatly amused.

"If the people who cry 'fake' were only to open their eyes," said he, "they would see many things which would surprise them."

"This city is full of opium, full of Hong Kong opium. I know where it is coming from and how it gets into the country. If I told some of the things I know it would be seen that some people who are not in the least suspected by their intimate friends are smuggling Hong Kong opium into the country. It is not for me to tell all I know, however; this much I will say, that what I have already stated in regard to the smuggling business, I am prepared to prove."

It might be of interest to say that the letter published in the Advertiser on Saturday, and signed by "Naturalized Citizens of Hawaiian-Chinese Parentage," stated the name of one party, high in office, who had smuggled a lot of the opium. The name was withheld in the printed article, however.

A number of men on the waterfront when they heard that someone had given a clue to the press concerning the smuggling combine, got together on Fort street and endeavored to work each other up to a point of sufficient courage to do bodily harm to the reporter who handled the story. They decided to find out the reporter's name and then to treat him to a dose of tar and feathers or some similar medicine. They have since been advised to be quiet.

There is an innocent man, who had heard nothing of the smuggling until he had read of it in the Advertiser, was accused by certain interested parties on the waterfront of giving the news to the reporter. The man in question was naturally indignant, but did not take the trouble to prove himself innocent of the charge.

A small panic was under way among a certain clique on Saturday.

FINED AN AMERICAN.

Former Subject of Czar Punished for Not Serving Army Time.

CHICAGO, May 11.—A special to the Tribune from St. Paul, Minn., says: I. D. Horne, a naturalized American citizen and member of a wholesale firm in this city, has been fined by the Russian Government, of which country he is a native to pay a fine of 600 roubles, amounting to \$350. Mr. Horne received notice several months ago from Russia that the fine had been imposed because he did not serve his time in the Russian army. Through the American Minister at St. Petersburg he arbitrated the matter, claiming exemption because of now being an American citizen. He desired to go to Russia in person, but the American official informed him that it would be exceedingly difficult to secure his release from the arrest which would surely ensue as soon as he entered the czar's domain. The Russian Government attached the homestead of Mr. Horne's parents at Nisnin, Northern Russia, to secure payment of the fine.

Mr. Horne's parents are aged, and their only property is their home. To prevent them from being turned out, Horne paid his fine.

For a stiff neck there is nothing better than a free application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It quickly relieves the stiffness and soreness, affecting the muscles, nerves, and joints, and is sold by all druggists. Beware of cheap imitations. Read general agents, H. V.

FIRE ON A PLANTATION

Manager Lindsay Loses Valuable Property.

MAUI, May 11.—During the morning of the 10th a fire on the premises of Manager D. C. Lindsay, of Paia, caused a great sensation on two Makawao plantations, the employees of both Paia and Hamakua being summoned to extinguish the flames.

The fire destroyed the stable, harness room and carriage house, together with several valuable double and single harnesses, five or six saddles, and an old phaeton. The damage was slight in comparison with what it might have been had the flames, which, at one time caught the veranda roof of the residence, gained headway and consumed the handsome two-story mansion. The cause is ascribed to sparks from a neighboring chimney igniting the dry straw of the stable. This is the second fire for Paia plantation during the week. Several nights ago some acres of one of no especial value were destroyed.

During the evening of the 10th the Makawao Debating Society discussed the following subject in the parlors of the Paia Foreign Church: "Resolved, that the dispensary bill, as presented to the Hawaiian Senate, would be, if passed, a benefit to the residents of the Territory."

Messrs. D. T. Fleming and W. S. Nicoll led the affirmative, and Messrs. E. H. Dowdle and W. C. Crook the negative. The former side won by a small majority when the audience voted upon the merits of the arguments presented. About twenty ladies and gentlemen were present. The subject chosen for the next debate is, "Resolved, that the Constitution follows the Flag."

The comet has been much gazed upon and talked about on Maui since Sunday night, the 12th, when it was first seen in the southwestern sky over the West Maui mountains, back of Waikapu. It has but a single luminous tail, and seems to be losing its brilliancy.

During the 8th Henry Chamberlain died of dropsy at the Paia Hospital. He was well known in Makawao and Honolulu, and was between seventy and eighty years of age. He was a carpenter by trade.

The polo grounds near Sunnyside, Paia, have been moved close by a machine imported especially for the purpose by the honorary president of the club, Mr. H. P. Baldwin. The boys are now practicing several times a week; all this for the purpose of beating the Oahu Club in July or August. Those playing at present on the (would-be) champion team are Messrs. Frank Baldwin, S. E. Kalama, D. T. Fleming and Harry Cook.

Sub-Land Agent W. O. Aiken and D. T. Fleming are making a visit to Naha this week.

Kula potatoes are selling at \$2.50 per sack. A new crop is expected in two weeks.

Several days ago a Porto Rican laborer at Paia, upon receiving a sunstroke, went crazy, and it took the combined efforts of five or six strong men to convey him to the plantation hospital.

On the morning of the 16th the steamer Hawaiian caused quite a sensation as she steamed majestically into Kahului bay. She appeared so huge that people generally thought she was a monitor or warship of some description. She was eleven days from San Francisco, and brought machinery and building material for the new Spreckelsville mill. After unloading this she will steam to Honolulu and unload construction material for the Young building.

During the afternoon of the 9th the Ladies Thursday Club met at the residence of Mrs. W. F. McConkey, of Paia. "Queen Victoria" was the theme of the meeting.

Aceconia Day was generally observed by the Portuguese residents. Father James Beisel held services in Kula. Mrs. Simpson is at the residence of her brother, Mr. R. F. Engle, of Paia. Dr. E. H. Beckwith is contemplating a change of residence to Hamakua-ko.

Weather: Trade winds blowing, but dry and dusty.

WEDDING AT HILO.

Marriage of Miss Maggie Murphy to Mr. C. H. W. Hitchcock.

A very pretty family wedding took place in Hilo last Thursday at the old homestead of D. H. Hitchcock, at which Charles H. W. Hitchcock and Miss Margaret Murphy were united in marriage by the Rev. Father Maxiam. Only the immediate family and friends were present.

The ceremony took place in the family parlor, which was tastefully decorated with a border of ferns and palm leaves around the base, and drooping wreaths of asparagus vine and pink and white flowers festooned from the center of the room to the corners.

The bride was dressed in white and carried a trailing bouquet of asparagus and white carnations.

A simple collation was served in the dining hall, which had been turned into a veritable hall of beauty with flowers of all hues and varieties.

The bride and groom left for Wai-Hilo, Oahu, that same evening, amid showers of rice and bouquets.

The friends of a bride and groom played a trick on them the other day that furnished no end of amusement to the neighbors, although the victims probably failed to appreciate the humor of it. The groom had taken a house on Moore street and it was to this that they returned at the conclusion of their wedding trip. In the meantime the jovial friends had gained entrance to the house and had taken a sheet from one of the beds. On this they painted a large, struggling letter "W" with white paint. Then, with the aid of a rope, they suspended it across the front of the house, from window to window, to the infinite amusement of the neighbors and the delight of a crowd of small children. When the bride and groom drove up, late in the afternoon, they were given such a reception as brides and grooms never before had in this vicinity. What the groom said and what the bride thought can scarcely be printed in cold type.

FOUR ASSAULT ONE POLICEMAN

Soldiers Disgrace Their Uniforms by Doing a Cowardly Deed.

A brutal and cowardly scene was enacted on the corner of Fort and King streets on Saturday night, just after the people from the Orpheum had come out of the theater and were on their way home.

Several soldiers who had been raising a row in one of the saloons and who had been ejected from the place, were being watched by Policeman Akau. They had threatened to create further trouble, and the officer was keeping an eye on them. On the corner of Fort and King streets the uniformed men collected and made themselves objectionable by the use of foul language. Their language was directed, partially, to some young ladies, who were also on the corner with their escorts.

Akau approached to remonstrate, whereupon the men directed their shameful epithets to the officer. Realizing that the men were intent upon getting themselves into trouble, the officer made a move to place one of them under arrest.

Immediately the four soldiers jumped on the officer. They beat him unmercifully, and took his club from him and flung it away.

They threw him to the pavement, kicked him while he was held down, beat him over the head and face, and cursed him, using all the foul language at their command.

A citizen immediately telephoned to the police station, and a mounted patrolman appeared on the scene in short order but not until Policeman Akau had received severe treatment. The citizen, meanwhile, had recovered the officer's club for him, and had attempted to call off the cowardly brutes who were beating him; four men to one.

Upon the arrival of the mounted patrolman the cowards ran. After the citizen had restored the officer his club, the soldiers cried: "Look out, he's got his club; look out you don't get hit."

Two of the soldiers tried to sneak away on a car, but were pulled off the vehicle by Akau after the mounted man arrived. Another soldier on the car shouted, "Take your hands off those men or I'll shoot you," at the same time making a movement for his gun. A citizen in the car, however, putting his fist before the armed man's face, cried, "Attempt to pull your gun and I'll knock you over."

Akau is one of the most popular men on the force, and is noted for his mildness of manner. He has never been guilty of any undue force in the making of arrests.

It was the opinion of people gathered on the corner of Fort and King streets, where the assault took place, that if Camp McKinley is anxious for the good opinion of the people of Honolulu it should make examples of the four.

Shortly after the assault four soldiers were arrested and put in jail. They admitted that they had been in a "scrap." Their names are H. H. Bennett, Val W. Straub, W. Griffiths and N. Scanlon.

THE RAILROAD TRUST.

Private Barter Which May End in General Ruin.

LONDON, May 11.—The Economist, which comments upon "the dangerous influence that has come to be exercised by the powerful financial groups which in recent years have obtained control of railways," says:

"Fortunately the commitments in 'Yankee' here are small and the only matter for regret is the effect which the collapse has had on the general market."

The Daily Chronicle, which thinks Mr. Morgan's purchase of the Leyland line a much more serious matter than the Wall street panic, says:

"It becomes a serious and urgent question whether the nation will not have to adopt some means to check the process of private barter which may end in general ruin."

Hilo Shipping.

The bark Annie Johnson arrived from San Francisco Tuesday afternoon, says the Herald of the 16th, eighteen days in transit. She had one passenger, Mrs. Carter, and a good cargo of freight.

The ship Falls of Clyde sailed Friday morning for San Francisco. The following passengers are booked: H. L. Kelly and wife, John Akau, L. Achilles and wife, S. G. Walker, wife and two children; Capt. Dauphney, Mrs. Noyes, Miss Hilton, and a niece of Mr. Junkin. She also carries the following sugar: From the Hakalau mill, 15,000 bags; Pepeekeo, 9,000; Waimaku, 12,400; Waiakoa, 14,000; a total of 50,400 bags. There are also 300 bags of coffee in the cargo.

The new schooner Alvena arrived in Hilo last Saturday from the Sound. She is on her maiden voyage, and brought a cargo of 320,000 feet of lumber, the largest cargo of that description ever landed at this port. The lumber was consigned to the Hilo Mercantile Company. After discharging the vessel will proceed to Mahukona and load sugar for the Coast. The same company now has three vessels on the way from the Sound with cargoes of lumber. They are the schooners Ottilie Florid, Serena Thayer and the bark Vidette.

Small Fox on Board.

MONTREAL, May 11.—The steamship Lake Superior, from Liverpool for Montreal, is quarantined at Grosse Ile for twenty-one days with smallpox on board. She has 700 passengers.

QUEEN'S BOUNTY FOR TRIPLETS.

"I had once," writes a correspondent, "the curiosity to write to Windsor Castle and ask for the origin of the Queen's charitable practice of giving a 'bounty' to women who had given birth to triplets. I had a very courteous reply from the Queen's private secretary explaining that the first gift to a woman who had three children at a birth was prompted solely by Her Majesty's sympathetic feeling toward her. The case had happened to come to the knowledge of the Queen, and she sent a sovereign for each of the newly arrived little Britons, as an assistance to the mother in her subsistence of family treasures. This had happened about forty years before the correspondence and quite early in the reign, and had cost the Queen's private purse about \$1,000 a year ever since. Of course, it is not in all cases of the kind that this 'bounty' is sent to the mother. It is only to those who are poor and who are poor, but as the majority of people are poor, and somehow these little surprises seem generally to originate in people who cannot afford them, the Queen's bounty for triplets had come to be regarded almost as a matter of course."

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Two thousand men and boys engaged in a riot in Chicago last week, clubs, bricks and stones being used. The riot resulted from the efforts of the police to keep the crowd from listening to a single laborer on a street wagon.



If you stop eating you will surely get thinner and thinner, until at last you starve to death. Grass won't answer, although it is good for the horse. You must have a food suitable to your needs.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

is a hair food. It won't take the place of grass or bread. It is good for the hair, and that is all. It feeds the hair with hair food. The hair can't keep from growing. It stops falling out because it is hearty and strong. And it always restores the early rich, dark color to gray hair.

We say that "gray hair is starved hair," and the only way to treat it is to supply the best kind of hair food. This is where Ayer's Hair Vigor differs so greatly from other hair preparations; it feeds the hair. Just keep that in mind all the time you are using it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

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Down Again

In prices is the market to flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

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TELEPHONE 121.

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Add to your daily profits during a year of working days the sum of

Five cents, it will pay 7 1/2 per cent annually;

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Fifteen cents, it will pay 22 1/2 per cent annually;

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Thirty cents, it will pay 45 per cent annually;

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Wouldn't it be a good thing for you to investigate our registers?

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Agents Canadian-American S. S. Line
Canadian Pacific Railway

Equador and Peru.

LIMA, May 11.—A cablegram has been received from Quito saying that Ecuador, desirous of maintaining cordial relations with Peru, has suspended the obnoxious decree which created the Department of Nap Zamora.

Small Fox on Board.

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CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S
New York Line.

Dark FOHNG RUEY will sail from NEW YORK for HONOLULU, on or about

April 15th, 1900

If sufficient inducements are offered.

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27 Kilby St., Boston,
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C. BREWER & CO., LTD.
Honolulu.

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THE GAS WEIGHING ECONOMIZER—A gas balance for indicating continuously the proportion of carbonic gas in the flow of the furnace gases, and which enables the engineer to get the best result from the fuel.

These machines are now in use at the Oahu Sugar Company, Pioneer Mill, Kekaha Mill and the Kukui Mill, Hawaii.

GEORGE OSBORNE,
Kukui Mill, Hawaii, Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

Castle & Cooke, LIMITED.

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Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

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C. H. Cooke Cashier
F. C. Atherton Assistant Cashier

Directors—Henry Waterhouse, Tom May, F. W. Macfarlane, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless.

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Ordinary and Term Deposits received and interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in pass books, copies of which may be had on application.

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CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS are warranted to cure all kinds of constipation, free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes of 60 each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors, The Little Chalmers & Co., Ltd., 11, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

LIVE STOCK IN HAWAII

Data Drawn From U. S. Agricultural Report.

Following are extracts from Prof. Stubbs' Report to the Agricultural Department on the Hawaiian Islands:

The growing of live stock is one of the profitable industries of the islands. Nearly all of the meat consumed on the islands is home grown, and the supply available for home consumption has up to the present time been equal to the demand. It is estimated that there are about 120,000 head of cattle on the islands, distributed according to Mr. E. B. Low, as follows:

Island of Hawaii.—Mr. Samuel Parker has the largest cattle ranch on the island, 400,000 acres, which are grazed by 25,000 cattle. Cattle are inferior; no effort to improve them.

Puuwaawaa Ranch, Kohala, owned by Hind and Low, has 32,000 acres, with 4,000 head of cattle, grazing up herd with Shorthorns, Herefords, and a few Holsteins; prefer Herefords; will "eat water" like native cattle.

Kukui Ranch, owned by Horner, has 40,000 acres, 5,000 head of fine cattle—Hereford, Shorthorn and Holstein. Supplies Hilo with butter.

Mr. W. H. Shipman has a ranch of 25,000 acres, with 4,000 head of cattle. The cattle are medium in quality, but are being improved by the introduction of Herefords. His ranch is on the windward side of the island.

Kahua Ranch has 17,000 acres and 4,000 head of common cattle, and is on the leeward side.

Puuhi Ranch has 25,000 acres, with 4,000 head of medium cattle. It is on the leeward side.

Puaka Ranch has 7,000 acres, with 1,500 head of fair cattle, which are being improved with pure-bred bulls. It is on the leeward side.

John A. McGuire has a ranch of 25,000 acres, with 4,500 head of good cattle, on the lee side. They are being improved by the use of imported bulls. Mr. J. D. Paris has 20,000 acres and 2,500 head of good cattle on his ranch, on the lee side of the island. Col. S. Norris' ranch occupies 180,000 acres, with 7,000 head of medium cattle. Hutchinson Plantation Company has 8,000 acres, with 1,500 head of good cattle, on the windward side of the island. Kapapala Ranch, on the windward side, next to the volcano, has 60,000 acres, with 5,000 head of medium cattle. Mr. O. T. Shipman, on the same side of the island, has 5,000 acres, with 1,000 head of cattle.

Besides the above there are two or three natives with about 2,500 head on leased lands, giving a total for the island of Hawaii of about 74,000 head, on about 900,000 acres of land.

Island of Oahu.—Mr. Samuel O. Damon has a ranch on both sides of the island of 25,000 acres, with 3,000 head of good cattle, which are being improved by Angus bulls. Mr. J. J. Dowsett has a ranch on lee side of 50,000 acres and 7,000 head of good cattle, also improved by Angus bulls. Oahu Railway and Land Company has 7,000 head of good cattle, improved by Shorthorn bulls, on 50,000 acres.

Besides the above, there are several small ranches containing in the aggregate about 3,000 head of medium cattle, making for this island about 20,000 head. Island of Maui.—W. H. Cornwell has a ranch on lee side with 2,500 head of cattle. No improved bulls. Haleakala Ranch, on both sides of the island, has 3,500 head of medium cattle. Alupala Ranch, on the lee side, has 2,500 head of indifferent cattle. A. Enos & Co. of Kahikini Ranch, has 5,000 head of good native cattle. No improved bulls. Smaller ranches have an aggregate of about 1,500 head.

Island of Kauai.—Mr. W. H. Rice has a ranch with 2,500 head of cattle, and other small herdsman aggregate as many more, or 5,000 for the island.

Island of Molokai.—Molokai Ranch, owned by the American Sugar Company, has 4,000 head of inferior cattle, but has 40 pure-bred Hereford and Shorthorn bulls. The smaller ranches will aggregate 1,500 more, making a total for this island of about 5,500 head.

Island of Lanai.—Lanai Ranch has 1,000 head of medium cattle.

Island of Niihau.—On this island are 400 to 500 improved Shorthorn cattle belonging to Gay & Robinson.

This is seemingly a small quantity for the present population of Hawaii (150,000). Formerly cattle were so numerous in proportion to the population that many were slaughtered for their hides and tallow. Today the demand is so great that dressed carcasses are selling to the slaughter house corporation at 12 cents per pound. The meat-eating population has increased, and the areas devoted to grazing considerably diminished. The plantation demands are furnished by their immediate localities. Frequently a plantation will raise its own cattle on lands unfit for sugar growing, and thus supply its hands with meat.

Honolulu draws its supply from the other islands. The large ranches prevailing on every island, after supplying local demands, ship their surplus to this market. It will thus be seen that Honolulu is served last and, as the supply of cattle is not keeping pace with the increasing demand for meat, the time is not far distant when this city will have to import its beef. The quality of the beef sold in Honolulu is not first-class, nor is the quantity abundant, as the price paid for it will show. Formerly excellent beef was brought in cold storage from New Zealand, but the trade was discontinued upon annexation on account of the duty of 2 cents per pound collected.

The following number of cattle, calves and sheep has been slaughtered in the city of Honolulu from 1895 to 1899 (information furnished by Mr. E. B. Low):

	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899
Cattle	7,681	7,372	8,225	9,115	8,607
Calves	1,561	1,570	1,852	1,315	1,528
Sheep	7,098	7,423	8,316	10,608	12,220

It will be seen that the number of cattle, including calves, slaughtered has not increased very much in the last five years, while the sheep show decided gains.

The average weight of the dressed carcasses for 1899, as shown by the books of the slaughter house, was 430 pounds, showing the size of the carcasses through the courtesy of Mr. William F. Monahan, veterinarian for the city of Honolulu, the writer secured three of the slaughter house and inspected the same. They were only fairly fat.

tioned and were common island cattle and sheep.

Diagnosis.—Upon investigation it was found that Texas fever, so common in the South, was unknown on the islands. It also learned from Dr. Koon, the entomologist, that the cattle tick (Ixodius hexus) had not yet found a lodgment upon any of the islands. It would, therefore, be well to extend the quarantine restrictions now prevailing in the United States with regard to the movement of cattle from the infected to the non-infected districts to these islands at once, to prevent the introduction of the cattle tick. It is possible that the latter when once introduced may find most suitable conditions for rapid multiplication, and doing so destroy many of the cattle of the islands.

Upon investigation it was learned that both tuberculosis and liver fluke were common among the cattle on the islands of Oahu and Kauai, rare on the island of Maui, with very few cases of the former and none of the latter on Hawaii and the other islands. Efforts were being made to eradicate the tuberculosis from the dairy herds around Honolulu, using tuberculin as the diagnostic agent. Quite an effort is being made, as the above list of ranches will show, to introduce better beef blood on the islands. Herefords, Shorthorns and Angus have all been tried. They have been brought mainly from New Zealand. Preference seems to have been bestowed upon the Herefords, as adapting themselves more quickly to the prevailing ranch conditions of the islands. Mr. Low informs me that he imported about forty bulls of the Shorthorn and Hereford breeds, and upon arrival turned them on his ranch with his native cattle. In a few days it was found that the Herefords had acquired the habit of the natives of "eating" water; and were doing well, while the Shorthorns had to be removed to lower altitudes and furnished with water to save their lives.

There is great room for the further improvement of the island cattle, and there should be profit in fattening improved grades for the shambles of Honolulu. As a rule, cattle are raised on ranches to an elevation of 4,000 feet; beyond this, sheep are more profitable; wild cattle, however, range much higher up.

DAIRIES.
There are but few dairies on the island except those that directly supply the markets of Honolulu and Hilo. Nearly all of the butter used on the islands is imported, and the prices of both milk and butter are high.

In and around Honolulu are many dairies which supply the city with milk. There is a central association, the stock of which is owned by the dairies, which buys all of the milk of the dairies and then retails it to the city. This association pays the dairyman 7 1/2 cents, and retails it to the consumer at 12 cents per quart. Butter sells readily at 90 cents per pound. These dairies largely grow sorghum, guinea grass, alfalfa, etc., for selling their cows. They gather the algaroba bean and grinding it to a meal, feed it with wheat bran or cotton-seed meal. Wheat bran and algaroba meal, properly compounded, supplemented with green sorghum, constitute a most excellent ration for milk cows.

In the dairies adjoining Honolulu may be found some excellent Jerseys. Mr. William G. Irwin, one of the wealthiest citizens of Honolulu, has a herd of improved Jerseys that would be highly prized in any country.

SHEEP.
Sheep occupy mainly the smaller islands of the group, though the largest island, Hawaii, has two enormous flocks, one of 20,000, owned by Hon. Samuel Parker, and another of 25,000, owned by the Keamoku Sheep Ranch.

The island of Kahoolawe, as previously noted, is one large sheep ranch, having over 15,000 head. Besides the sheep, there are a few mules.

Lanai has 30,000 head of sheep, besides the 1,000 head of cattle previously given. Molokai has about 1,000 head, while Niihau has over 30,000 head of grade merinos, the property of Messrs. Gay & Robinson, whose herd of grade Shorthorns has already been noted. The other islands are reported without sheep.

With the exception of the merino, as just mentioned, no effort at improving the native sheep has been made. The average weight of the dressed carcasses of the sheep slaughtered in Honolulu is not far from 40 pounds, as was tested in the presence of the writer during the month of August. However, such carcasses bring 12 cents per pound which, together with hide and tallow, gave a value to sheep beyond that obtained ordinarily for the best grade mutton in the Chicago markets.

HORSES AND MULES.

There is a small interest in the raising of horses and mules, the latter being an adjunct to cattle or sheep ranches. The large demand of the plantations for the latter, and the city of Honolulu for the former, is almost exclusively met by importation, chiefly from the United States. However, it is pleasant to record the fact that the Kukui Ranch is raising improved blooded horses, both of the trotting and running strain. It has colts of Electioneer and Idylwild in the stud. It is also raising fine, large mules.

HOGS.

Very few hogs are raised on the islands, though the number consumed is very large. They are imported in vessel loads directly from the United States. The Chinese are extremely fond of pork, and their demand for this meat maintains an active trade with high prices for hogs. The cargo which arrived in Honolulu in August sold readily at 10 cents per pound on the hoof.

Conditions on the islands are not favorable to the profitable growing of hogs on a large scale, yet there seems to be room for the house or lot pig, which can be used to "turn an honest penny" into the exchequer of the small farmer.

PASTURES.

Elsewhere allusion has been made to the native plants which furnish the food of the pastures. Pili grass (Heteropogon contortus) is found from sea level to the elevation of 4,500 feet. It has been mentioned as good for cattle and sheep, and is usually abundant on all ranches.

The Ti plant (Cordyline terminalis), of which so many uses have been recorded, is good for cattle and said to be fattening. Horses do not care for it. It is found covering thousands of acres of the islands devoted to pasture.

Bernina grass (Cynodon dactylon), called by the natives Manilele, is found on lower plains, but is not esteemed as a very fattening food. It and other valuable grasses are being crowded out by the Hilo grass (Paspalum conjugatum), which is not eaten by animals.

Spanish clover (Medicago uncinatum) is considered the finest feed of the pastures and is highly relished by stock of all kinds.

Puuhi (Mimulus stramineus), a species of cow thistle, is highly esteemed in every pasture. It grows to a height of 3 to 4 feet. It is an erect annual, coming in February and grows to July, and sometimes from the low plains to the mountain tops. It is considered very fattening. It is sometimes called California.

COMMERCIAL.

(Hewitt's Fortnightly Report.)

WHETHER the reported inactivity of business is due to hot weather, or some other cause, is hard to say, at the present time. Certain it is that the statements of our mercantile friends are not bright. There seems to be a slump in all lines. Stocks are still declining, real estate is more quiet than for many months, house rents are diminishing in value, and a general falling off is indicated in all directions.

We do not wish to create the impression that conditions are at all alarming, but keen competition, new business ventures, and numerous opening-seekers, all have their influences in inducing the present state.

What, if any, effect on the staples of this market will be caused by the reported packet-line combine, is still in the mist. Prices may or perhaps can be kept up for freight and transportation charges, and the consumers materially affected, but we have, as yet, no such indications.

Nine hundred thousand dollars have been turned over since our last report, by the United States on account of the Hawaiian debt. Three hundred thousand of this was in "greenbacks," which are not receivable for customs duties. Some seem to prefer the standard coin. But as this kind of currency is generally received throughout the civilized world, without discount, we can probably stand it here.

It seems to be generally agreed among the retail merchants that all credits shall cease, where debtors fail to comply with the rigid rules of monthly settlements. We predict that when business becomes established on this basis, exemption laws will not be found to be amiss.

Three bankruptcies have taken place since our last report, two for Hilo, one for Honolulu. All are small concerns, with liabilities accordingly.

REAL ESTATE.

Inactive and but little demand; house rents are on the decline. The mortgage indebtedness of the islands has increased since our last report \$107,730.61.

Recorded instruments have been as follows: Deeds, 73, \$70,000.40; mortgages, 25, \$167,178.36; leases, 28; releases, 18, \$39,447.75; bills of sale, 1, \$4,183.35; agreements, 3; assignments of mortgage, 4; powers of attorney, 15; adoptions, 3. Mortgage, no rate given, \$104,143.35; mortgages at 5 per cent, \$230; mortgages at 6 per cent, \$14,500; mortgages at 8 per cent, \$44,200; mortgages at 9 per cent, \$3,500; mortgages at 10 per cent, \$400; mortgages at 12 per cent, \$230. Total, \$167,178.36.

HAWAIIAN RULING BY TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Certificates of birth may be issued by the Secretary of the Territory of Hawaii to Chinese persons born in said Territory, and certificates may likewise be issued to Chinese of the exempt classes under section 6, Act approved July 5, 1884, and are prima facie evidence of the right of the holders thereof to admission at continental ports of the United States.

Treasury Department, April 29, 1901.

Sir: By reference from the honorable the Secretary of the Interior, the department is in receipt of your letter of 3d instant propounding certain queries, in view of the fact that you have received no direct ruling from the Secretary of the Treasury hereupon.

The points upon which you desire information are:

1. Whether it is proper for you to issue certificates of Hawaiian birth to children born of Chinese parents in the Hawaiian Islands prior to August 12, 1898.

2. Whether you shall continue to issue certificates to persons of the exempt classes in conformity to the provisions of section 6 of the act of July 5, 1884.

With regard to the first point, there appears to be no objection to your continuing to issue the certificates mentioned to which it would seem that applicants are entitled. This seems to be conclusive from quotations contained in your letter, to-wit, that from article 17, section 1, of the Constitution of the Republic of Hawaii that—

All persons born or naturalized in the Hawaiian Islands and subject to the jurisdiction of the Republic are citizens thereof.

And section 4 of the act approved April 30, 1900, which provides—

That all persons who were citizens of the Republic of Hawaii on August 12, 1898, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States and citizens of the Territory of Hawaii.

As a matter of administration, it would seem to be wise, where such certificates are to be used by the holders thereof at continental ports of this country to establish their rights to landing, that such holders, prior to departure from the Territory, should, through the collector of customs, have an investigation and report made showing the truthfulness of the allegations

made. Kukui pua (Panicum pruriens) is a broad leaf grass of the lower and middle regions of all the islands. It grows the year round and furnishes excellent grazing.

There is an introduced grass, common in the pastures of Hawaii, which is esteemed of the best quality, and is called Dr. Trouessart's grass. The botanical name is not known.

The above constitute the native plants of the pastures, but in the cultivated paddies or inclosed ranches alfalfa and perennial rye grass are grown at and above elevations of 2,000 feet. Below this elevation it is too dry for their growth. Kentucky blue grass, tried at the same elevation, has succeeded. It is estimated by cattlemen that in a ranch at an elevation of 2,000 to 4,000 feet, 6 acres are required for a cow weighing 1,000 pounds. As before remarked, at this elevation there are no running streams, the rain, which is abundant, penetrating the earth as fast as it falls. The cattle, therefore, eat rather than drink water, attesting their supply entirely from the plants wet with dew and rain.

STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

NEW YORK, May 11.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

Representatives of the Chilean and Argentine Legations here are not able to confirm the story that the Straits of Magellan are being fortified by the Chilean Government, contrary to the treaty between the two nations.

At the Chilean Legation it is said that no official information has been received there which would indicate that any such step is in contemplation and there is a disposition to discredit the report. A similar statement is given at the Argentine Legation, although it is admitted that no official information on the subject has been received there.

Reports have been in circulation to the effect that Chile is preparing for a conflict with some of her neighbors; therefore the report that operations are in progress by the Chilean Government to be regarded as probable by others of the South American colony.

OUR \$4.50 SHOES!

With heavy soles are just the right kind for rainy weather wear. You may pick from box calf or Russia calf shoes. These are in blacks and russets. The shape is that full generous winter last which is protective as well as pleasing. We have all sizes and all widths.

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For San Francisco.

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AMERICA MARU	JUNE 5	GABLIC	MAY 25
PEKING	JUNE 15	HONGKONG MARU	JUNE 1
GABLIC	JUNE 25	CHINA	JUNE 15
HONGKONG MARU	JUNE 25	DORIC	JUNE 25
CHINA	JULY 5	NIPPON MARU	JULY 5
DORIC	JULY 15	PERU	JULY 15
NIPPON MARU	JULY 25	COPTIC	JULY 25
PERU	AUG. 5	AMERICA MARU	JULY 25
AMERICA MARU	AUG. 17	PEKING	AUG. 1
PEKING	AUG. 24	HONGKONG MARU	AUG. 20
		CHINA	AUG. 20

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All numbers direct from the factory.

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MICHIGAN STOVE CO.'S

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Another carload comprising new patterns.

Sterling Blue Flame Stoves

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PER YEAR, \$10.00
Payable in Advance.A. W. PEARSON,
Manager.

TUESDAY, MAY 21

IS IT ONLY A LEADER?

It is timely to consider the effect which has been produced on the minds of men accustomed to weigh public events, by the continuous vaudeville performance given at the Executive Building and Bungalow under the joint stage management of "America," J. Emmeluth and "Oily Bill" White. The view of thoughtful men here is known; one hears the chorus of condemnation on all sides. The effort of the performers to answer to a feeble call for the curtain, excited the risibles as well as the pity, of all who were conversant with American methods.

Accustomed to consider national affairs with an eye gauged for long distances as well as for microscopic investigation, the newspaper writer of the national capital brings to his analysis a familiarity with governmental methods and results which gives to his conclusion something of authority. With these facts known the following editorial from the Washington Star will be read with interest:

It appears from recent comments by the Honolulu press that the Home Rule party has disintegrated and is no longer a serious factor in the situation. Unfortunately the freak session tended as well to demoralize the Republican opposition, so that the adjournment of the Legislature seems to have left a chaotic state of politics for the next campaign to resolve into a semblance of order.

The small dispatches announce that the Governor refused to extend the regular session of the Legislature, which has been utterly wasted on futile attempts at bill-passing. The appropriations remain to be passed, and the Governor may call an extra session for this purpose later. The chief cause of trouble during the regular session was that each member seemed to think the body had been created solely to permit him to enact some nonsensical idea into law. Some of the propositions, on which The Star has already commented, were almost beyond credence. There was an inordinate amount of wrangling over personalities, whole days being consumed with debates upon items of precedence while the Royalists lost no opportunity to make capital for the lost regime. On the whole, however, the session was probably a wholesome experience, for it at least demonstrated that the unaided, uncontrolled native Hawaiians, spurred on by ignorant demagogues, are not ready to assume the responsibility of legislation and government, and at the same time it may have been a valuable object lesson in showing what to avoid in the drawing of party lines in future campaigns. It is evident that the Home Rule native party, unless it gains a leader of commanding force and determined purpose, will never be a dominant factor in Hawaiian politics.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

From this time on every newspaper arriving from the mainland will be scanned by local devotees of sport for news of the racing yachts. Interest will be greater this year, by reason of the fact that with Independence and Constitution struggling for the honor of defending the America's cup, the local loyalty will be fanned by each breeze which drives them forward in a trial. As between the Boston and Bristol crafts American opinion is divided, and each will have its ample following.

Meanwhile news from beyond the Atlantic indicates that the challenger will be the most formidable opponent against which American handicraft and seamanship has been measured for many years. It may be that the grounding of the Shamrock II during her brush with her elder sister off Southampton will be regarded as an ill omen by sailors, but it is more an evidence that the pilots did not know their business. As to rocks and shoals, it's an old pill to adage along the Atlantic that if one doesn't know where they are he should know where they are not.

Although there was really no test in the true sense of the word between the two boats on that occasion, Shamrock II, seems to have scored a point or two over her competitor. The new boat footed faster than the old one, but according to the despatches she seemed a bit tender on the wind. All the same she pleased her owner and designer, and new boats are almost always tender. It is not at all likely that Shamrock II, will prove to be a crank, but what she really amounts to as an up-to-date cup hunter can only be known after she has spread her wings in company with the American craft. The summer is coming. The fun will soon begin.

The Associated Press forecast that Governor Dole will not be removed at the request of the Hawaiian Home Rule Legislature was hardly necessary. No one of acquaintance with American politics supposed that such a request would have any influence at Washington save to excite the risibles. Governor Dole was not appointed to serve at the pleasure of the Hawaiian Legislature, but at that of the President of the United States; and the President appears to be satisfied with the Governor's administration. This is rather rough on the "Governor-must-go" party, but it was to have been expected.

Reports by the Zealandia from the Independent Missionaries to the President will give increased importance to UNCLE SAM in the eyes of Johnnies.

Maie was kind to the people when that New York girl lost her reason before completing her problem novel.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF COFFEE.

There is much encouragement to Hawaiian coffee-growers in the news this paper has published, touching the conclusion reached by the Treasury Department, that all the coffee consumed in the United States can be grown in Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines. If Congress comes to agree with this conclusion, the next step will naturally be the imposition of a duty on foreign coffee. That would make an instant market for Hawaiian coffee, stimulating the industry here and enabling it to make the good returns which would be had now but for the free access of Central American coffee to the markets of the United States.

While there are some districts on these islands where coffee has not been quite what growers and consumers desired, there are others, notably Hamakua, where the bean flourishes and thrives as in the native soil. In other districts the trouble is, perhaps, one of cultivation. From the general adaptability of Porto Rico to coffee—a place of similar climate and soil and nearly the same latitude as Hawaii—it may be inferred that the area of coffee-growing land here would prove to be much larger than experiments have yet determined. Time was when the limit of cane-growing possibilities was fixed at 25,000 tons per annum. It now exceeds 300,000 tons. A duty on coffee by stimulating enterprise and research would, perhaps, increase the recent yield in an equally surprising ratio.

We think the duty will come. Hawaii is entitled to its share of benefits from the present economic policy of the United States. Porto Rico and the Philippines, if definitely organized as part of the Union instead of possessions thereof, will have to be given the benefit of a duty on coffee, not only as a matter of justice, but of policy. So the chances seem very good indeed that, before very long, those who have stood by coffee in Hawaii will be rewarded for their patience.

A BAD ADVERTISEMENT.

A gentleman asks the Advertiser to say more about the travesty on Hawaiian civilization which has become a Midway feature of the Pan-American fair. "I went to the Omaha show," he says, "and was naturally anxious to see what Hawaii was doing for herself. On arriving at the island section I heard a splendor say that he would exhibit a man-eating native of Hawaii, and out came a dark fellow in tights and a lurid skirt, his face gotten up into some hideous disguise. 'Don't be afraid, ladies and gentlemen,' said the splendor reassuringly. 'He is more scared than you are. He never saw the likes of you before. Step right in and see more of these savage people engaged in their barbarous pastimes.' I went in and saw a disgusting hula. My friends in the East, many of whom saw the performance, wonder why I cared to live among such creatures, supposing that the great majority of the people here dress in grass aprons or tights and amuse themselves with animal orgies."

It is both a disgrace and a risk to fortune to Hawaii that nothing can be done to protect the fame of our island people from the effect of savage and sensual exhibitions given in their names. Offers can be used, and one has been set up at Buffalo in the form of a school exhibit; but the trouble is that vastly more people go to a fair to be amused than instructed; and thousands who see the Midway show will not go near the school exhibit. They might, however, go gladly to a stereopticon display of Hawaii which, as we have said before, would do more to counteract the influence of the Midway than any other form of entertainment. It is a pity that one is not being made.

AALA PARK AND ITS NEEDS.

One of the greatest needs of all the public breathing spaces is that for the improvement of the Aala or River Park. This plot of ground, ewa of Nuuanu stream, since having been set aside by the Legislature two years ago, has received nothing in the way of improvement. It is a desolate spot, its surface now dust and now mud, and for the purpose for which it was intended, as useless as though it were in existence.

Since the destruction of the Royal School buildings the old quarantine warehouse has been utilized for the pupils. It is not an ideal school house, rather a mere makeshift. It had to be used and it will continue in service for some time. Meanwhile the only playground offered to the children who are instructed there is the waste which was intended to be a park. In its dust and mud they must play, for they cannot get their needed exercise in the busy street. They romp over its filthy surface; the wind sweeps its dust and grime upon them, and they carry away with them the germs of no one knows how many ailments.

At the best this refuse-strewn stretch is unsightly; at the worst it is a breeding ground for disease. The sun bakes its surface and the wind distributes the bacilli where it listeth, and no one knows the fruits of such seed. This, then, when the conditions might be remedied so readily.

The assigned reason for failure to improve the appearance of the park is the lack of appropriation. In the estimates of the Governor, as submitted to the Legislature, the appropriation appears coupled with that for Makiki Park and the addition of the word "new," the amount set down at \$2,000.

But there is a way out of the dilemma, a plan which would mean the almost immediate reclamation of the waste. A dozen convicts might be spared from the rock piles while the entire open space was seeded to grass. This might be done in sections, the part immediately under cultivation being closed until the seed started and the grass was in comparatively little danger of being trodden to death. Any plan which would change this unsightly spot to one which would offer green grass for driving dust or malignant mud would be more acceptable than present conditions.

The life preserver of Prof. Sharpless is a soft rubber vest containing calcium carbide. A little water in a separate receptacle is emptied on the carbide in case of need, and causes generation of acetylene gas and inflation of the vest. Rubber pockets can be made to serve in the same way.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

By exposing a metal plate to the violet rays of the spectrum M. Naudon has obtained X rays from sunlight, without electricity.

The stingless bee, of which several colonies have been discovered in the island of Montserrat in the West Indies, will be an object of much interest, as it is believed that its honey-producing capabilities will be greatly improved in modern hives.

Natural granite pulverized and shaped by pressure and heat was used at first for ornamental blocks. It has been since found serviceable for electric insulation, and its resistance to acids and chipping have now given it a place for lining sulphite digesters for treating wood pulp.

A "leather-sole fluid," proposed by E. Soxhlet for preventing slipping, consists of 20 grammes of castor oil, 200 grammes of colophony, 50 grammes of benzine and 200 grammes of alcohol, the mixture being allowed to stand in a bottle in a warm place until the turpentine and colophony have dissolved. The solution is applied several times to the shoe soles. Not only is the slipperiness overcome, but the leather is preserved.

Headings of the wind's force are transmitted electrically to a distance by a new French instrument. The spindle carrying the revolving cups of an ordinary anemometer also carries a small gramme ring, which revolves in the field of a strong permanent magnet, and connection is made between the coils of the ring and a special form of voltmeter, whose graduations are adjusted to correspond to speeds of the wind as measured by the anemometer.

In an examination of the fluids of 5842 stomachs Dr. J. H. Kellogg has found 28.8 per cent to contain bacteria. None exist when the food has been sterile. Hydrochloric acid seems to be important in giving antiseptic power to the stomach. It has been supposed, but it was proven that a fruit dietary will sterilize the stomach through the action of the vegetable acids. In some cases of bacterial degeneration an exclusive fruit diet for two days to a week may be necessary. Any acid fruit may be employed, and is more active raw than cooked. Ripe bananas and even ripe olives, though without marked germicidal power, may be included in the fruit dietary with advantage.

The production of cocoanut butter at the factory in Mannheim, which dates from 1886, has now reached about ten tons per day. The butter, which is used as a substitute for butter and lard, is claimed to contain 99 per cent of vegetable fat with only a trace of water, while ordinary butter consists of 85 per cent of fat and nearly 15 per cent water. The price in Germany is about half that of butter. Cocoanut butter keeps three or four months in a cool place, and its wholesomeness and digestibility are giving it a steady gain in favor for baking and cooking, especially for hospital and army camps. The processes by which the fat of the cocoanut kernel is freed from free acids and other substances are mostly secret.

A new apparatus of Mr. Shepard Cowper Coles, a London physicist, is designed to localize sounds rapidly and to project sounds to a great distance. It consists essentially of an upright concave mirror, suitably mounted, in a focus of which is fixed a right concave mirror, suitably mounted at this end of the tube being turned toward the mirror while one at the other end is free. The mounting enables the operator to raise or lower the mirror, or turn it toward or away from the point. To find the direction from which any sound comes, it is simply necessary to listen at the free mouthpiece while the mirror is moved until sound reaches the operator's ears, and for sending forth speech or other sounds the free mouthpiece serves as a transmitter. Conversation over a long distance may be carried on between operators having duplicates of the apparatus.

The following is an extract of a bona fide letter which a woman named New Haven, Conn., wrote to Clyde Fitch the other day: "I have been reading of the vast amount of money you have been making this year by writing plays. I do not approve of the theater myself, but I would like to ask a small favor of you. I am a lady who has been married, but with God's help and your assistance I think the sun of prosperity may shine on me again. I am a widow with three daughters. The eldest died two years ago and ever since I have been most anxious to have her grave sodded. Won't you please send her grave for me, my dear Mr. Fitch? My second daughter could make a very good marriage if you would only send her \$200 with which to buy her trousseau. My third daughter has a beautiful voice. The doctor says it cannot be properly trained for less than \$100. In short, dear Mr. Fitch, send me a check for \$500, which will be an amount of good you will be doing for the world. My daughter's grave will be sodded, my second girl will have a loving wife, and my baby will have a voice to earn money for her mother with; and I shall still have enough of your money left to hire a second-hand piano. Be sure and send the money by registered letter, as I think the ordinary mail is so unreliable."

CEMENT HOUSES.

Hollow blocks of cement instead of bricks are being used for building purposes in Denmark. The blocks are made later upon a dead child. The child's playthings were in church and attention listeners to a discourse mainly biographical. The preacher concluded: "I can see him—yes, I can see our dead little friend," he looked upward, and the eyes of the children were immediately fixed upon the ceiling of the church. There he is, correlated in heaven, playing about with all the other little angels. This allusion to the coral, that homely feature in the western landscape, appeared forcibly to the imagination of the children, but surely the ridiculous was too seriously near the sublime."

Horace Annexes Vachell says that the irreverence of the children of the West is partly the fault of the pastors. He adds: "I remember a funeral sermon preached by a Presbyterian minister upon a dead child. The child's playthings were in church and attention listeners to a discourse mainly biographical. The preacher concluded: 'I can see him—yes, I can see our dead little friend,' he looked upward, and the eyes of the children were immediately fixed upon the ceiling of the church. There he is, correlated in heaven, playing about with all the other little angels. This allusion to the coral, that homely feature in the western landscape, appeared forcibly to the imagination of the children, but surely the ridiculous was too seriously near the sublime."

Ride a Monarch when for sale at Walker's Cycles, King street.

CANNOT FIND THE PARENTS
Japanese Child Is
Destined for the
School.

The summons issued citing the parents of Yumie Ishikawa to appear and show cause why the custody of the four-year-old child should not be given over to W. K. Axtell, he to place her in the Hawaiian Orphanage, has been returned unserved, after due and diligent search on the part of Deputy Sheriff McGurn, who reports that the parties summoned cannot be found.

SING CHONG WINS.

The case of Sing Chong & Co. vs. Lin Hop Wal Company, which has been in Judge Edging's Court since Thursday last, was taken up again yesterday morning, and in the afternoon was submitted to the jury. The following verdict was returned:

"We, the jury, find for the plaintiff the possession of property and damages in the sum of \$18.83 (none dissenting). W. H. McInerney, foreman."

METCALF VS. LOPEZ.

In the case of Thomas Metcalf vs. Antonio Lopez, answer has been filed by the defendant by his attorney, F. Russell. He states that the land in Manoa Valley was conveyed by Frank Metcalf on November 30, 1880, for the consideration of \$200 to John R. Silva, and on January 14, 1886, by John H. Soper, Marshal of the Hawaiian Kingdom, for \$550 to the defendant, the land having been sold by order of Justice Preston. On November 1, 1897, plaintiff conveyed the land by deed to defendant, from a desire to confirm the act of his father, "who pretended to convey the fee in said land" and to recompense the defendant for money paid to the plaintiff and the plaintiff's father.

CASES ON APPEAL.

John H. Coney has filed his bond in the sum of \$7,500 as trustee of the estate of Mary S. Ashton and children. A. Fernandez and S. W. Wilson are sureties on said bond. In this matter a receipt has been filed showing that John Epa, formerly administrator in said estate, has paid over to J. H. Coney, said trustee, the sum of \$14,143.30, the same being the amount of cash in the hands of said former administrator.

COURT NOTES.

The defendant in the case of J. Alfred Magoon vs. Louis Marks has filed his bond on appeal in the sum of \$200. E. C. Winston being surety. A motion for a new trial has been made by the plaintiff in the case of T. W. Hobron vs. C. I. Helm, on the ground that the verdict rendered was contrary to the law, the evidence and the weight of evidence, and that the court erred in instructing the jury.

In the case of Kan Wing Chew vs. Chas. F. Chillingworth, the defendant by his attorneys, Robertson & Wilder, has filed an answer of general denial to the amended declaration of plaintiff.

Upon the petition of Mrs. Maria Kalamakee that Miss Becky Leikula Kellipule be substituted for plaintiff in the action to quiet title of S. H. Kalamakee vs. H. Wharton, et al., showing that said plaintiff is dead, the court yesterday ordered that said Becky Leikula Kellipule be substituted for plaintiff in said cause, and that said petitioner, Mrs. Maria Kalamakee, be appointed her guardian with power to act for plaintiff (who is a minor) in said matter.

An amended declaration in the case of T. M. Harrison vs. J. A. Magoon, et al., has been filed by the consent of Judge Edging, allowing the defendant twenty days in which to file his answer.

In the case of the Territory vs. Queen Liliuokalani and John H. Wilson, the defendants have filed their bond on appeal in the penal sum of \$50, J. O. Carter being principal. The appeal is taken from the order of the First Judge of the First Circuit Court, overruling defendants' demurrer.

The plaintiff in the case of Harvey R. Hitchcock vs. The Hawaiian Tramways Company, Limited, has filed his bond on appeal in the sum of \$200, with William O. Smith as surety.

The British Columbia ranchers are gathering wild horses for the British Government.

A large paper mill is to be erected on the McCloud river, near Redding, Cal.

A steamer on Lake Superior caught fire last week and five women perished.

Calles, the insurgent leader, has retreated to the south, pursued by troops.

An American locomotive trust, with a capital of \$50,000, is about to be formed.

California dogs prove superior to Eastern competitors at the San Francisco show.

The big corporation store at American Fork, Utah, burned to the ground last week.

A brilliant meteor exploded and fell at Cumberland, Maryland, with terrifying effect.

Many soldiers and rioters are killed and wounded in the riots at Barcelona, Spain.

Non-union restaurants in San Francisco have been boycotted by the Labor Council.

The volcano of Isarco, Salvador, has ceased erupting. The natives fear earthquakes.

It is said that the war in South Africa is likely to last another year and that fresh troops are badly needed.

Father Amado of Mexico City is accused of stealing society funds and abducting a young girl who has disappeared.

The growth of the Y. M. C. A. at Stanford has warranted the hiring of a secretary at \$50 per month.

Lord Pauncefoot is said to be personally interested in the release of the wrecker Alaska, which was seized by the Canadian customs officials.

While two practical jokes of laws were pretending to have a companion, a pretty figure above broke and fell on one of them, crushing his skull.

The Stimulus
of Pure Blood

That is what is required by every organ of the body, for the proper performance of its functions.

It prevents biliousness, dyspepsia, constipation, kidney complaint, rheumatism, catarrh, nervousness, weakness, faintness, pimples, blotches, and all cutaneous eruptions.

It perfects all the vital processes.

W. P. Keeton, Woodstock, Ala., took Hood's Sarsaparilla to make his blood pure. He writes that he had not felt well but tired for some time. Before he had finished the first bottle of this medicine he felt better and when he had taken the second was like another man—free from that tired feeling and able to do his work.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Accept no substitute, but get Hood's today

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, May 20, 1901.

NAME OF STOCK.	Capital	Val	Bid	Ask
MERCANTILE.				
J. Brewer & Co.	1,000,000	100	425	
N. S. Dry Goods Co., Ltd.	175,000	100		
Co. Ltd.	80,000	100	90	
L. B. Kerr & Co., Ltd.	20,000	50	47 1/2	
SUGAR.				
Ewa	5,000,000	20	28 1/2	29 1/2
Honolulu	175,000	100		
Haw. Agricultural Co.	1,000,000	100		
Haw. Com. & Sug. Co.	2,812,750	100		
Honolulu	2,000,000	20	40	41 1/2
Honolulu	750,000	100		
Honolulu	2,000,000	20	30	31 1/2
Honolulu	500,000	100		
Honolulu	500,000	20	24	25 1/2
Kahuku	500,000	20	24	25 1/2
Kilauea Plant Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	50	9	10 1/2
Kilauea	1,000,000	50	11 1/2	12 1/2
Kilauea	150,000	100		
Kona Sugar Co.	300,000	100		
Kona Sugar Co.	500,000	100		
McBryde & Co., Ltd.	822,500	20	11	12
McBryde & Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	20		
Nahiku Sugar Co., Ltd.	200,000	20		
Nahiku	200,000	20		
Oahu Sugar Co.	1,000,000	100	102 1/2	
Onohou	1,000,000	100		
Ookala	500,000	20	18 1/2	19 1/2
Oloa Sugar Co., Ltd.	812,500	20	4 1/2	5 1/2
Oloa	2,500,000	100		
Olowalo	150,000	100		
Panama Sug. Plant Co.	5,000,000	50		
Panama	500,000	100		
Panama	750,000	100		
Pepee	750,000	100		
Pioneer	2,000,000	100	101 1/2	110 1/2
Waialeale	4,500,000	100	107 1/2	118 1/2
Wailuku	700,000	100		
Waimanalo	252,000	100		
Waimanalo	135,000	100	89 1/2	97 1/2
STEAMSHIP COS.				
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100		
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100		
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Hawaiian Electric Co.	250,000	100		
Hon. R. P. & L. Co.	250,000	100		
Hon. Steam Laundry	25,000	100		
Mutual Telephone Co.	50,000	10	9 1/2	
O. & L. Co.	3,000,000	100		
People's Ice & Ref. Co.	150,000	100	85	
BANKS.				
First National Bank			110	
First Am. Savings Bk. & Trust Co.			102 1/2	
BONDS.				
Haw. Govt. 5 per cent.				94
Haw. Govt. 4 per cent.				
Hon. R. P. & L. Co.				97 1/2
Hon. R. P. & L. Co.				100
Hwa. Plantation & P. Co.				100
O. & L. Co.				104 1/2
Oloa Plant. 5 p. c.				10 1/2
Oloa Plant. 5 p. c.				10 1/2

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

DATE.	Large.	High Tide.	At of Tide.	Low Tide.	Small.	Sun Sets.	Sun Rises.	Moon rises at High.	Moon sets at Low.
May 20	p.m.	5.11	2.1	5.14	10.28	0.26	5.20	6.34	9.27
May 21	p.m.	5.09	1.9	5.12	11.17	1.18	5.20	6.34	10.18
May 22	7.34	1.8	1.79	5.08	12.08	2.08	5.19	6.34	11.05
May 23	6.14	1.5	5.45	5.10	12.50	2.59	5.19	6.34	11.49
May 24	5.07	1.8	10.08	2.46	5.45	3.45	5.19	6.34	12.49
May 25	10.18	1.1	11.17	4.37	4.34	5.18	6.34	0.28	
May 26	10.18	p.m.	11.04	5.40	5.40	5.18	6.34	1.64	
May 27	12.13	1.1	11.14	6.45	6.45	5.18	6.34	1.64	

First quarter of the moon on the 24th at 7:19 p. m.

Times of the tide are taken from the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey tables.

The tides at Kahului and Hilo occur about one hour earlier than at Honolulu.

Hawaiian standard time is 10 hours 30 minutes slower than Greenwich time, bearing that of the meridian of 157 degrees 30 minutes. The time whistle blows at 1:30 p. m., which is the same as Greenwich, 6 hours 0 minutes. Sun and moon are for real time for the whole group.

STUDY WORK
OF MISSIONSW. E. Geil Plans a
World-Round
Tour.

William Edgar Geil, evangelist, traveler, scientist, who will be the lecturer during a series of meetings which will be held next week, has a most interesting personality. He possesses the charm of a much-travelled and thoughtful man. In no way can he be considered a type of the itinerant evangelist; even his conversation marks him as an ethnologist rather than a missionary, as a student of types than a religiousist.

Mr. Geil was found yesterday at the residence of the Rev. W. M. Kincaid, resting after an operation which had been made to relieve a swelling in the throat which had caused him no little pain and inconvenience during his address Sunday evening. Mr. Geil's present tour will take him around the world and his studies will be directed toward anthropology and the influences of the religious work of all sects upon peoples. Mr. Geil talked interestingly and readily. "While I am essentially a Christian man," said he, "and endeavor as such to assist all Christian ends and enterprise in communities visited by me, the actual object of my visit is to ascertain in the portion of the world marked out for my travels the exact bearing and influence that missionary work, be it that of Buddhist, Christian, Catholic or Mormon, has had upon the life and conditions both mental and physical, of the inhabitants of these various lands. I am sent by no sect, no particular creed, my expenses are amply provided for, and I accept no recompense for whatever work I may do, to the end that I may bring a perfectly unbiased mind to bear upon the situations presented.

"The question of the good or harm done by missionary endeavor in foreign lands, especially in the Orient, is one that is of great interest, not only to professing Christians but to the world at large. Mark Twain's charge against missionary actions in China, with which I myself do not agree, has helped to stir up this matter, and it is in relation with these adverse doubts and opinions that I am taking this journey. Charges have been brought to my personal notice that missionaries in various parts of the world were living in luxury. For instance, it was claimed that a missionary in the Orient was covering his floor with valuable rugs, taking these carpets at Arabian valuations, and forgetting after the Kaidistan rug had been obtained at the spot at bargain prices. If, indeed, they were not actually presents from local merchants.

"I firmly believe that here in Hawaii the first missionaries did excellent work, and I expect to be able to find some valid reason, outside of the generally accepted one, for the anti-missionary feeling that I am told exists among the natives. The decadence of active missionary work here I fail to understand. I hear that there are many abuses prevalent in this community that, surely, under Christian rule, should be actively crusaded against. These are the matters upon which I intend to speak during my stay—the 'hubbubs' of the city. You will have to excuse my furnishing you with the features that I intend to take up, as there are many things that are better said first through the medium of oratory than that of black and white."

A series of evangelistic services will be conducted by Mr. Geil in the Central Union Church commencing next Monday. There will be lectures upon helpful and instructive religious topics in the afternoon, including the relation of Mr. Geil's late experiences in Laodicea, and in the evening, mass-meeting services. The methods to be adopted by Mr. Geil, while in many cases new, invariably are conservative and will be carried on with all the strength of a vigorous manhood, as well as in the light of considerable experience as a persuader of men. Mr. Geil has conducted many successful gospel campaigns in Western Pennsylvania, and is well known in the East as an earnest and thorough worker, being invariably successful in drawing crowds to his meetings.

Mr. Geil, in the itinerary laid out by him for investigating the results of foreign missions, American and otherwise, will tour throughout Micronesia, Polynesia and Australasia. The Philippine Islands will be visited for a lengthy period on route to Japan, where a private yacht has been placed at his disposal in the Inland Seas. Vladivostok comes next and a trip into Siberia along the rails of the new railroad. Crossing the desert of Gobi, the adventurous traveler will skirt Tibet and advance through Afghanistan, Siam, Burma, and the British possessions in the Far East. Arabia is to be visited with the holy city of Mecca, in prospect; then down the coast of Africa to Mozambique via the Cape, and around the Dark Continent to the Congo river settlements. The time spent in the neighborhood of Tibet and Mecca will, of course, be fraught with perils, but for that contingency near Mecca, Mr. Geil is already armed, having been through the Turkish insurrections of some few years ago.

Mr. Geil expects to investigate fully into the social evils of these islands and their causes and will aim at possible remedies, one of which undoubtedly will be a stirring up of evangelical missions in this city. Mr. Geil has promised to speak some plain truths in the meetings to be held and the proceedings are likely to be of an interesting of not a sensational nature. There is, without doubt, abundant room for evangelical work in this, as in all, communities, and the public generally have not shown themselves adverse to crusades against vice, which is of course, practically what Mr. Geil's work here will amount to, while he is meantime collecting data for his original mission.

BHILIN, May 11.—The Reichstag today agreed without debate to Chancellor von Bülow's proposal to adjourn until November 12.

ARCHBISHOP AND
PROF. DISAGREE
Alleged Heterodox Sentiments of
an Anglican Theologian.

MONTREAL, May 11.—Archbishop Bond of the Anglican diocese of Montreal, has made public his reasons for accepting the resignation of Professor Steen as lecturer in the diocesan college, and also for opposing the professor's nomination as special minister at Christ Church Cathedral. His Grace states that several complaints of un-anglican and unorthodox utterances made by Professor Steen reached him, and upon investigation he was forced to act. Some of the statements are alleged to have been made from the pulpit, and are:

"What authority is there for the orthodox view of Holy Scripture at this day? It was not revealed by miracle or by sign from heaven that it is the correct view. Consequently, the authority is only human. We say the Bible is the inspired word of God because men think so and have for centuries thought so. The books of the Bible were evidently written by human hands; that God had a share, let alone the principal share, was merely the opinion of the writers or of their contemporaries. These may have been right or wrong. I may believe St. Paul's epistles to be inspired, but I have only human authority for it. Only because I think so and still more, because those in every age who know most about the question thought so, is the reason that I regard them as the word of God.

"On the subject of inspiration of Holy Scripture—I cannot get back of human knowledge or authority; it is not possible to get any authority that is divine. I believe with all my soul that Jesus Christ is the incarnation of God, perfect God and perfect man; but I must admit my authority fallible and human. I think so, and the great majority in every age, especially the good and wise and learned thought so. If the accepted views of Holy Scripture are merely the results of human judgment, how monstrous at the present day to deny the human mind the right of passing judgment.

"The Bible is a narrative of facts and a repository of spiritual and moral truths before it is an inspired book. Every true student must first study the Bible as any other book; it will then be inspired on account of what he finds in it."

To these alleged extracts from his lectures and sermons Professor Steen makes a sweeping denial and charges the Archbishop with a disingenuous attempt to bring a hearing. The controversy will finally be settled by an ecclesiastical tribunal.

PAIN TO BUY
MAUNALEIReceiver Stewart Files His
Report and the Consent
of Creditors.

T. McCants Stewart has filed his report as receiver in the case of Gear, Lansing & Co. vs. the Maunalei Sugar Co. His report shows that he has received an offer from W. H. Pain for the purchase of the tangible assets of said Maunalei Sugar Co. for the sum of \$12,000, said offer being made by W. H. Pain.

With the receiver's report is filed the written consent of the creditors of the Maunalei Sugar Co. to the sale by the receiver of the property to said W. H. Pain for the amount named, upon provision that the said W. H. Pain will release the said company from all claims for rent now due or hereafter to become due under the lease, and assume all liability of said company to the Risdon Iron Works.

The creditors further consent to the dismissal of the said receiver, the cancellation of the bond and the distribution of said sum of \$12,000 by the corporation after deducting therefrom the receiver's fees, his expenses, including attorney's fees, and the attorney's fees of the defendant corporation.

The consenting creditors are: Gear, Lansing & Co., Tokio Immigration Co., J. H. Parsons Chemical Co., Honolulu Lumber & Sugar Co., H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., Lahaina Store, P. R. Helm & Co., Sam Wolby, Yee Wo Chan Co., and Japan Immigration Co.

The receiver's report shows also that he has made earnest effort to dispose of the property and has been unable to do so; that no assets other than as follows have come into his possession as such receiver: A surveyor's instrument; cash from steam launch, \$75; drafts from United States Government for carrying mail to Lahaina, \$50; cash balance from company's store, \$85.65; making a total of \$50.65; and that his total expenditures, for which vouchers are filed, have been \$30.75.

Petitioner prays, in accordance with the consent of the creditors filed, that he be dismissed and his bond cancelled.

T. McCants Stewart, the receiver, is to be paid a fee of \$2,000, and his attorney, Frederick W. Hankey, \$1,000. The heaviest creditors are Gear, Lansing & Co., whose claim is for \$43,000. The creditors will be paid at the rate of twenty cents on the dollar.

FEE FOR REGISTRATION.

Maui Chinese Allege They Have Been Asked to Pay.

Statements have been filed with W. F. C. Haason, formerly Collector of Internal Revenue here, by Wong Yau, Long Young, Jung Yuen and Wong Chong, of Wailuku, that a fee of \$25 is demanded of the Chinese on Maui before they can be registered.

Wong Yau of Wailuku was registered here yesterday and given his papers. The reason for this, he stated, was that he was given to understand the above fee must be paid before the necessary papers would be forthcoming if he registered in Maui.

The charges will be put into the form of affidavits and regularly presented to Internal Revenue Collector Chamberlain, who will act on them.

Surfrage in Sweden.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, May 11.—The Odalting (lower house of the Norwegian Parliament) today adopted by a vote of 48 to 36 a bill introducing universal communal male suffrage and by 48 to 17 votes adopted a bill providing communal suffrage for women paying taxes on an income of at least 500 crowns.

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The new offices of a civilian character created number 3,263 with annual compensation of \$2,500,601; and those abolished or omitted aggregate 211, at an annual pay of \$245,226, a net increase of 3,052 at a yearly cost of \$2,255,375.

In addition to the new civil employments shown the volume also exhibits a net increase in the military establishment over its organization as it would have existed July 1, 1900, of 7,194 officers and enlisted men, with annual pay amounting to \$16,312,910; and fifty officers and 5,000 soldiers in the naval establishment with a yearly pay of \$1,802,425.

The net number of sailors increased is 528 at a cost for the year of \$75,473. The total appropriations made by the fifty-sixth Congress aggregate \$1,440,489,483, or \$127,723,198 less than the \$1,568,212,681 appropriated by the preceding Congress.

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AGRICULTURE IN THE TROPICAL ISLANDS FOR THE YEAR AND MONTH

The following report has been issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The following letters from Governor Sanford B. Dole and Mr. Frank Buchholz of South Kona, Hawaii, give descriptions of the varieties of fruit, vegetables, etc., which are grown on the island of Hawaii.

Poukawaia, Kona, Hawaii, August 12, 1900.

Dear Mr. Stubbs: While on this island I visited Mr. Buchholz, a coffee planter of the extreme southern part of South Kona. His house is on the Government road at that place, at an elevation of perhaps 1,500 feet above the sea. His plantation is from the road running up the slope. The soil is among broken lava and generally washed below the surface of the ground, which is composed almost entirely of broken black lava from the size of a walnut to that of an apple or larger.

Mr. Buchholz has had scientific training in agriculture in some German institution and is always experimenting in fruits, vegetables and grasses. In fact, he is conducting a private experimental station, which I deem to be of great importance, and he keeps careful accounts and records of each experiment, his experience is available through his courtesy to the public.

I found growing on his place coffee, figs, grapes, fruit trees (of the United States), pineapples, coconuts, breadfruit, lemon vine, and a good variety of roses and other garden flowers. All of these were growing vigorously, and the coffee, fig, grape, mango, papaya, apple, pineapple and water lemon were bearing fruit. The plantation is surrounded by native forest.

At my request Mr. Buchholz has kindly consented to prepare a statement of his experiments for you, which I will forward as soon as I receive it. In North Kona, at the place of Mr. Cooper, also a German, I picked and ate fine apples from his trees. He has abundant crops every year, though his trees are as yet young and small.

North and South Kona stretch for sixty miles or more under the lee of the great mountains of Hawaii, which are factually shut off the trade winds from these districts. In place of them they have land breezes at night and sea breezes by day, both of which are little more than zephyrs. Sometimes the sea breeze is augmented by an eddy of the trade wind, and then blows with more force and from a more northerly direction. This region is made up almost entirely of lava flows, some of them very ancient, so that considerable soil has formed beneath from the decomposition of lava and the contribution of vegetable growth. The rainfall throughout the year is perhaps more evenly distributed than is the case in any other part of the islands. The soil is rich and fine.

For these reasons the Kona is probably the most suitable part of the islands for the production of fruit and perhaps tobacco, though the soil may be too rich for the production of a good quality of the latter. Tobacco grows wild here as well as in other parts of the islands.

I am now at Mr. Low's ranch house, over 2,000 feet elevation, on the slope of Hualala. The ranch is all lava flows and contains extensive forests of a large variety of trees, and produces first-class pasturage of a considerable variety of grasses and other herbage. Alfalfa, ryegrass, and blue grass have been successfully introduced and stand cropping. There is no water, and the stock eat enough while the dew is on the grass to supply their wants. At the ranch house and a few hundred feet higher up in elevation, Mr. Low has planted a variety of northern fruits, and budded oranges and olives. All are doing well—the apples are beginning to bear, and the olives, of the variety of the latter being covered with flower buds. Figs do well here.

The native forests on the ranch are dying. The cause is doubtful. I have examined with Mr. Low a number of trees. We have found six or seven kinds of borers, bugs and worms in the (dying) trees, but have not found any in healthy, growing wood. Whether these pests cause the destruction or only follow on its heels, I do not know, but am inclined to the latter theory. I shall try to have Mr. Koebele come here and investigate. Mr. Low will prepare a paper, as requested by you, which will be forwarded to your address.

In regard to the subjects of inquiry set forth in your letter of instruction from Washington, I would say as to the first point—leaving out the consideration of sugar, rice and coffee—nearly all edible vegetables of good quality can be produced from the sea level to over 2,000 feet elevation; some doing better low down and others high up. Certain vegetables, like cauliflower and celery, seem to require the cooler climate of elevated places.

Maize grows to perfection from the sea level to over 2,000 feet elevation. The same is true of the majority of forage plants. Wheat, oats and barley do well, but the wheat product is of too poor quality to compete with imported flour. None of these grains are cultivated at the present time, except perhaps in a small way, as forage.

Hay can be easily raised, but owing to the liability of rain in the localities where it can be grown, it is liable to be spoiled in the curing process. There are some localities where it could be safely cured if it could be raised with the assistance of irrigation. Irrigation, however, is too valuable in the raising of more profitable crops, such as sugar and rice, to allow it to be used in growing hay. Experiments already made would justify the belief that nearly all of foreign grasses will do well over a wide range of elevation and will stand grazing.

Of the fruits of temperate climes, it is fairly well established that apples and some of the berries will thrive and bear at the right elevations. I do not think that this is settled as to other Northern fruits, although pears have been known to produce fruit. The peaches that can be successfully produced are an oriental variety, which has been cultivated here for fifty years, and the Ceylon peach, which has been brought from Florida and cultivated for perhaps ten years.

It has been found difficult to raise some of the tropical fruits in these islands, especially those which belong to such extremely tropical regions as Java, Sumatra, and similar localities; yet both the durian and the mangosteen have been produced on the island of Kauai, the trees, as I understand producing regular annual crops.

Native fruits are limited as to kinds. The banana stands at the head as to importance, with several well-marked varieties. It is easily raised and is delicious for eating, both raw and cooked. The banana used for export is an exotic, generally called the Chinese banana. It bears large bunches on low plants so well provided with roots that neither the weight of the bunch nor high winds will prostrate it, whereas the indigenous varieties are easily blown over. The Chinese banana ripens well if cut green, and is suitable for cooking.

Except the banana, little has been done in the way of raising fruit for profit. The natives in Kona raise quite a quantity of seedling oranges of fine quality, many of which are brought to Honolulu and sold. Little attention, however, is paid to the cultivation of oranges, and the fact that oranges of such excellent quality are produced from trees substantially in a wild state promises well for the future of the Hawaiian production of this fruit.

I am very much interested in the prospect of the establishment of an experimental station here, such an enterprise could not fail to be of vast benefit to the small farming interests of this Territory. If such stations were located at places where they might be conveniently visited by those interested in the experimental work, the results of such work would, it seems to me, better and more forcibly reach those whom it is desired to reach than in any other way. Frequent monthly bulletins would be very useful and would reach many who could not often visit the stations.

Very sincerely yours,

SANFORD B. DOLE.

Buchholz Plantation, Hoopulu, S. Kona, Hawaii, August 28, 1900.

His Excellency Governor Dole, Honolulu.

Mr. Governor: There appears to be no limit as to the growth of any vegetables, fruit trees, grapes, etc., in this district; all of them do well and a great many bear fruit the whole year round. I have grown the following kinds:

Potatoes, four times in succession on the same piece of land within twelve months, at an expense of one-half cent per pound, average. I got two large and two small crops, according to the season.

Cabbage grows the whole year round, appearing to make no difference if planted in summer or winter, in spring or autumn. The cabbage grows to an enormous size, as big as 2 feet in diameter, and has the quality to rot soon. For a year or more, the heads of the cabbage are cut off, small heads spring up out of the stump which, although not as hard as the first one and of no use for market purposes, make just as fine eating. Cauliflower grows in the same manner as cabbage, and ratons in the same way.

Kohl-rabi, or turnip-rooted cabbage, once planted may remain growing for a year or longer without becoming stringy or woody. Brussels sprouts grow well, but I can not judge how it would do, because when it just started to form the little heads my turkeys ate it up, and I had no chance to plant again. Artichokes grow much slower than the above-mentioned vegetables, which become eatable within three months, whereas artichokes do not develop in less than nine months, but they continue to deliver flower heads for four to six months. Parsnips, once sown, grows for ever; apparently, mine is now 4 years old. Parsnips may remain in the ground for a year or longer without becoming woody, and can be eaten within two months after planting. Celery, both the turnip rooted and the blanching, grows well. The latter, however, is preferable, as it is very nice and crisp all the time, whereas the first is liable to become stringy. Celery may also remain in the ground until you wish to use it, a year or longer apparently makes no difference, if properly attended to. Carrots grow the whole year round, and may also remain in the ground until needed.

Red beets, the same as above. Lima beans continue to bear and grow for over a year; have to be gathered every week after starting to bear. All other kinds of beans grow very well, maturing within three months after planting. Turnips grow all the year round, and may remain in the ground for a long time, but I am unable to tell how many months. Cucumbers grow the whole year round, and, particularly the climbing kinds, bear for a long time. Tomatoes grow the whole year round and bear, with proper attention, for years. Peas yield very small crops, but grow very quickly, and may be planted at different times of the year. Corn can be planted with success only once in a year and does not even then yield as good crops here as in other parts of the country. Onions grow very well, are of a fine quality, and very large size; may be planted any time of the year, mature in about six to seven months; can be raised at one-half cent per pound. Lettuce grows very well; may remain for a year in the ground, and becomes eatable ten days after sowing. Eggplants do as well as the rest and bear for a long time. Lettuce can be planted any time of the year; it develops very quickly. Peppers grow in profusion and bear the whole year round and for many years in succession. Watermelons do not do well at this locality (1,500 feet), but no doubt would grow very nicely lower down, where it does not rain so soon. Muskmelons grow very well, but suffer greatly from a little fly. Pumpkins and squashes do very well and sometimes bear for two years. The fruit was to be gathered every month. Strawberries bear fruit all the year round, of a fine flavor. Raspberries bear fruit during perhaps six months, also of a very fine flavor. Gooseberries and currants grow rather slowly, and have so far not been in bearing; gooseberries apparently do better than the latter. Two-year-old apple trees imported last year from California are in bearing this year and yield a fine-flavored, juicy fruit. Pears grow slowly, but apparently well; walnuts, the same. Olives grow very well. Sweet almonds planted last year were in flower this year and do very well. Plums, prunes, cherries, peaches, and apricots planted last year did remarkably well, and if it had not been for the drought last winter would have been in bearing now, I presume. Oranges and limes grow rather slowly in the beginning, but do very well afterwards. Alligator pears grow well. Wine grapes bear twice in a year and do very well. Figs bear within a year after planting, and bear in abundance during four months every year after. Pineapples start bearing eighteen months after planting and bear every year regularly for years to come.

Sweet herbs, dill, lavender, majoram, sage, thyme, all do well. Peppermint grows like a weed.

Mangoes and papayas grow very well and bear a better-flavored fruit than in other places. St. John's bread and Sappodillo plum grow very well.

Of ornamental and useful trees I have planted the following: all of them grow very well: Grevillea robusta, ironwood, Jacaranda, date palms, cedar, acacia, kamona, bogie, Dracaena draco, calabash tree, rubber vine, cacao, vanilla beans, camphor, castor beans.

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METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY

For the Month of April, 1901.

Temperature mean for the month, 73.0 Fahrenheit; normal, 72.5; average daily maximum, 79.5; average daily minimum, 67.5; average daily range, 12.0; greatest daily range, 18 degrees; least daily range, 7 degrees; lowest temperature, 54 degrees; highest, 82 degrees. Barometer average, 29.998; normal, 30.020; corrected for gravity by highest, 30.13; lowest, 29.83; greatest 24-hour change, 0.11. "Lows" passed this point on the 9th, 22d and 25th. "Highs" on the 4th, 16th and 20th. Pressure the first half of the month about normal; during the last half, below the normal.

Relative humidity, 72; normal, 71.5; mean dew point, 63.3; normal, 63.3; mean absolute moisture, 6.45 grains to the cubic foot; normal, 6.42.

Rainfall, 3.11 inches; normal, 3.01; rain-record days, 18; normal, 17; greatest rainfall in one day, 0.72. Total at Looka, 11.40; at Kaplani Park, 9.95. Total rainfall since January 1, 18.29 inches; normal, 14.30.

The arctic wind level fell during the month from 34.30 to 34.00 feet above mean sea level. On April 30, 1900, it stood at 34.30.

Trade wind days, 22 (five of N. N. E.); normal number of trade wind days for April, 20. Average force of wind, Beaufort scale, 2.31; cloudiness, tenths of sky, 5.4; normal, 5.1.

Approximate percentages of district rainfall, as compared with normal: Hilo, 89 per cent; Hamakua, 35; Kohala, 100; Waimea, 110; Kona, 100; Kau, 130; Puna, Maui, Oahu and Kauai, about normal.

Average temperatures: Pepeekeo, Hilo district, 100 feet elevation, average maximum, 75.9; average minimum, 66.6; Waimea, Hawaii, 2,730 elevation, 74.6 and 62.8; Kohala, 521 elevation, 78.0 and 68.1; Kulaokahua, W. R. Cattle's, 60 feet elevation, highest, 84; lowest, 65; mean, 73.4.

An electric storm traveled through the group on the 28th, passing over Oahu at 6 a. m., and reaching the island of Hawaii at 10 a. m., showing the rapidity and direction of such disturbances in the upper stratum of air. Thunder and lightning on Hawaii, 29th and 30th. Snow fell on Mauna Kea on the 28th. Earthquakes at Hilo, 16th and 26th, at 2:55 and 3:45 a. m., respectively. Heavy swell on 1st, 9th and 26th.

CURTIS J. LYONS, Meteorologist.

RAINFALL FOR APRIL, 1901.

Stations—HAWAII—

Stations—	Elev. (Feet.)	Rain. (Inches.)
Waiakea	50	12.85
Hilo (town)	100	10.28
Kaunama	1250	17.31
Pepeekeo	100	8.94
Hakalau	200	
Honohina		
Laupahoehoe	500	6.16
Ookala	400	
Kukalaia	250	2.88
Pauilo	750	4.31
Pauilo (Moore)	300	
Pauilo (Greig)	300	2.24
Honokaa (Muir)	425	2.78
Honokaa (Rickard)	1000	
Kukulahele	700	2.18
Awini Ranch	1100	4.95
Niuli	200	6.62
Kohala (Parsonage)	350	
Kohala (Mission)	585	3.59
Kohala (Sugar Co.)	234	5.04
Waimea	2730	3.82
Hawi Mill	900	4.51
Hawi Mill	200	4.92
Kailua	950	
Kealahou	1580	8.86
Napooopo	25	
Naalehu	650	3.23
Naalehu	1350	
Naalehu	1725	
Honouapo	15	1.92
Hilea	310	3.10
Pahala	850	2.73
Maoula	1000	3.10
Volcano House	4000	6.78
Olaa (Russell)	1700	
Kapoho	110	
Kalapana	8	

MAUI—

Stations—	Elev. (Feet.)	Rain. (Inches.)
Waipae Ranch	700	2.65
Kaupo (Mokulua)	285	8.34
Kipahulu	300	14.21
Hamoa Plantation	60	
Nahiku	60	6.68
Nahiku	900	10.78
Hakua	700	2.13
Kula (Erehwon)	4500	1.24
Puomalei	1400	2.51
Pala	180	
Haleakala Ranch	2000	1.10

LANAI—

Stations—	Elev. (Feet.)	Rain. (Inches.)
Keomoku	6	0.63

KAUAI—

Stations—	Elev. (Feet.)	Rain. (Inches.)
Punahou (W. Bu.)	50	3.11
Kulokahua	50	2.15
Kewalo (King St.)	15	2.20
U. S. Naval Station	6	0.66
Kaplanai Park	10	
Manoa (Woodlawn D.)	285	3.31
School St. (Bishop)	50	3.28
Insane Asylum	30	3.41
Nuuanu (W. W. Hall)	50	3.29
Nuuanu (Wylie St.)	250	6.15

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KAUAI—

Clearing the Odds and Ends

since I do that it has accumulated a sometimes requires heroic measures to have been resorted to here this week to get month's business we ever did. We'd the prices down to the amazing value, although the goods are odds and ends and your money back if you are not satisfied.

MEN'S GOLF SHIRTS—50c.
Bright, summer shirts in the newest styles; never have been sold for less than a dollar. To be worn with white collar. With one pair detached link cuffs. 50c.

Two by mail to any address for \$1.

MEN'S BALDRIGGAN SHIRTS AND DDRAWERS—35c.
Made to retail to the summer trade at 75c a garment. Could not be had in New York at this money. Three pieces sent, postage paid, for \$1

MEN'S NECKWEAR—25c.
The latest caprices in Tecks, Bows, Imperials, Derbies, Four in Hands, etc. 25c.

Four by mail to any address for \$1.

MARSH, LTD.
L. H. I.

BY AUTHORITY.

MESSRS. A. C. Dowsett and George
Weight have been respectively appointed
this day, Chairman and member of
the Lanai Road Board, Island of
Lanai, Territory of Hawaii.

JAMES H. BOYD,
Superintendent of Public Works,
Public Works Department, Honolulu,
May 9, 1901. 2280.

MCBRYDE SUGAR COMPANY LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT
the eleventh assessment of ten (10) per
cent (\$2.00 per share), levied on the
assessable stock of the McBryde Sugar
Company, Ltd., is due on June 1, 1901, and
will be delinquent on June 15, 1901.

Stockholders will please make prompt
payment at the office of Messrs. Theo.
H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

W. M. SWANZY

Honolulu, May 6, 1901. 219

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING this day been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Sophie Dorothee Rabe, late of Lihue, Kauai, notice is hereby given to all creditors of the said estate to present their claims, duly authenticated, and with the proper vouchers, if any exist, even if the claim is secured by mortgage upon real estate, to him at his residence, Lihue, Kauai, within six months from date, such claims will be forever barred.

HANS TSENBERG,
Administrator of the Estate of Sophie Dorothee Rabe,
Lihue, Kauai, April 20, 1901.
2276—April 30; May 7, 14, 21, 28.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SECOND CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

In the Matter of the Estate of Robert McKibbin, deceased, before Judge John W. Kalua.

A document purporting to be the last will and testament of Robert McKibbin, deceased, having on the 24th day of April, A. D. 1901, been produced to said Probate Court, and a petition for the probate thereof, and for the issuance of letters testamentary to John M. Dowsett, having been filed by the

It is hereby order, that Friday, the 15th day of June, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock

m., of said day, at the courtroom of said court, at Wailuku, Maui, be and the same hereby is appointed the time and place for proving said will and hearing said application.

Dated Wailuku, April 24th, 1901.
By the Court.

(Signed): JAS. N. K. KEOLA, Clerk.

2275—April 30; MAY 7, 14, 21.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII, TREASURER'S Office, Honolulu, Oahu.

In re Dissolution of the KAILUA COFFEE COMPANY, Ltd.

Whereas, The KAILUA COFFEE COMPANY, Limited, a corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, has, pursuant to law in such cases made and provided, duly filed in his office a petition for the dissolution of the said corporation, together with a certificate thereto annexed as required by law.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given to any and all persons that have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said corporation that objections to the granting of the said petition must be filed in this office on or before WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1901, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned, in the Capitol building, Honolulu at 10 a. m. of said day, to show cause, if any, why said petition should not be granted.

THEO. F. LANSING,
Treasurer Territory of Hawaii.
Honolulu, April 3, 1901. 2370 T.

2264

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF SECOND

HAWAII.
Estate of L. L. King, late

On reading and filing the petition and accounts of A. N. Kepoikai, administrator of the above entitled estate, wherein he asks to be allowed \$553.28, and charges himself with \$49.56, and asks that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him and his sureties from all further responsibility as such administrator.

That Thursday, the 27th day of June, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock a. m., before the judge of said court at the courtroom at Wailuku, Maui, he and the same is hereby appointed to examine the claims and the said accounts, and the same, and the same persons and accounts, and that all persons should may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property.

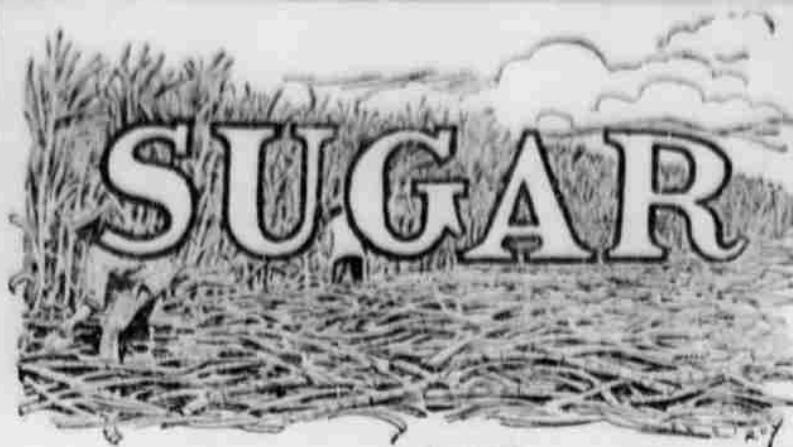
Dated Wailuku, Maui, May 1, 1901.
By the Court,
JAMES N. K. KEOLA, Clerk.

2715—May 7, 14, 21, 28.

CITATIONS ISSUE FOR E. P. DOLE, THURSTON AND COOPER

BONDS MAY BE ISSUED.

(From Saturday's Daily.)



SUGAR

WILLETT AND GRAY'S SUGAR CIRCULAR.

Hawa-Centrifugals have again returned to their normal level of 4 1/2c for 96 degree test. The weight of large crops coming to market rapidly has gradually lessened, until now there is practically no pressure to sell and stocks can be carried until wanted. Holders realized that there would be no more large receipts at the Cuban seaports, and becoming firmer in their views, finally obtained an advance of 1-16c for the week on sales of centrifugals at 4 1/2c; muscovados at 3 3/4c, and molasses sugars at 3 1/2c. It was thought that these prices would tempt holders to offer a good part of the sugars which they had put into store, but thus far only a few of such sugars have come out, sellers hoping to do better by waiting a little longer. On the cost and freight terms, sales were made at 2-1/2c for 96 degree test, equal 4 1/2c, duty paid, but 2-1/2c is now asked. Any further advance, however, will depend upon the course of the European market. The American refiners have already secured large supplies of beet sugars, beginning purchases at 34c, and, so far, no so, and continuing to buy at gradually advancing prices, until about 36 1/2c was paid, equal to 4 1/2c for centrifugals. It is thought that about 75,000 tons have been obtained from Europe on this movement. Our cable from Hamburg reports that freight has already been engaged on 30,000 tons. Quotations are now rather higher, but it is expected that a considerable quantity will yet be available for America at about the parity of this market. Sales of Java and Egyptian sugars for May-July shipment have been made to a moderate extent, particulars withheld. The market closes a stronger, with sales of 50,000 bags centrifugals, for shipment from Cuba second half May, at 2-1/2c, c. and f., for 96 test, equal to 4 1/2c, duty paid for 96 degree test.

Refined.—There have been only a few days relief from the rainy, gloomy weather of last week and the usual active spring trade can hardly be said to have begun. The strike of engineers on the Lakes has been settled, and sugars, which have been held up at Buffalo, will now go forward for distribution. A large demand was felt here only on one or two bright days this week, stimulated by the improvement in the raw markets, the business, however, falling off toward the close. Brokers generally expected an advance in price of refined, following raws, but the refiners, evidently, are waiting for a little further light. The trade having become used to let the refiners carry the stocks, and, as a delay in shipments under guarantee is limited to one week, buyers have doubtless secured sufficient supplies for such immediate requirements. Refiners' supplies, however, are small and several grades cannot be shipped promptly. We advise buyers to anticipate wants and to carry fuller stocks. The market closes very strong with the possibility of an advance at any time.

Coffee.—Fluctuations for a few days during the past week were quite considerable, but the last day or two the differences are fractional, prices for options closing at 25 points higher than those of last week. While speculation here and in Europe has been influenced somewhat, it would seem, by advance of exchange rates in Brazil, or occasional smaller receipts, actual dealers throughout the country have acted with cooler judgment. Receipts of over 100,000 bags in Rio and Santos in one week as the tall end of the crop appear to us to be big enough, in view of the fact that the total receipts for ten months are 10,000,000 bags; so while speculative markets may change from day to day on the immediate news, interior buyers, roasters and grocers, are less influenced by temporary matters, and this keeps the movement of coffee rather quiet. In fact, at this season of the year, it is very difficult to start an active movement unless occasioned by some unusual circumstance. Mild coffees have moved more freely. There will be a small decrease in the visible supply of the world for May 1st which is more likely to be below than above 100,000 bags. Cost and freight business with Brazil has been limited, the pretensions of holders, down there appearing to be most of the time a little above basis of this market. There was a sale of a large quantity of Rio No. 7 on the 1st inst. at 6 1/2c. New York store terms. Coffee on spot. The quotation may be said to be 6 1/2c today and No. 5 Santos, say, 6 3/4c, first hand basis, regular New York terms. Failures on the Exchange have closed at 5 1/2c to 5 5/8c for May and 5 1/2c to 5 7/8c for September. Last year 6 1/2c to 6 3/4c for May and for Spot No. 7 6 3/4c to 6 7/8c.

	1901.	1900.	April 1st.	March 1st.	April 1st.
Visible supply of world in bags	7,412,277	7,276,638	6,222,065		
Stock, all kinds in bags	1,154,094	951,031	1,155,941		
Stock Brazil in New York	1,738,427	1,738,427	1,738,427		
Stock Brazil in the United States	327,013	327,013	327,013		
Stock Brazil in the United States, other kinds	1,388,545	1,388,545	1,388,545		
Deliveries for the week ending April 27	106,136	106,136	106,136		
Receipts of Brazil for week ending May 1	81,067	81,067	81,067		
Arrivals, all kinds, during April	639,948	639,948	639,948		

Cuba Crop Estimate.—Mr. Guma of Havana has reduced his estimate of the Cuba crop from 630,000 to 580,000 tons, thus coming nearer to our estimate of 600,000 tons, which we have not changed from the beginning of the season. The visible production to date is 524,532 tons with some sugar still on plantations and 45 cents a year working. In view of the reports we have received, we will continue our estimate of 600,000 tons crop.

Reciprocity With Cuba.—The Cuba Commission appear to be satisfied with their visit to Washington and are likely to recommend the acceptance of the Platt amendments by the Constitutional Convention. The President has promised to negotiate a treaty with the new Government, when organized, which will provide for reduced duties on sugar, but not free trade. Such treaty would have to be approved by Congress before it could go into effect. All these preliminaries require much time; therefore it is probable that the proposed benefit will not be obtained by sugar importers before the spring of 1902.

PRESIDENT AT DEL MONTE HOTEL FAR PHILIPPINES

Resting so as to Prepare for Commissary Scandal and Some Incidents of the Dying Ordeal.

MANILA, May 11, 5:35 p. m.—The trial of Captain Frederick J. Harrows of the Thirtieth Volunteer Infantry, quartermaster of the Department of Southern Luzon, on charges connected with the commissary scandal, was finished today. The verdict has not been announced.

The Department of Southern Luzon is sending various expeditions in pursuit of the remaining Filipino bands. It is expected that the Island of Mindoro will be occupied in the near future. Many fugitive Tagalogs and a quantity of arms are reported to be concealed in Mindoro. The United States Philippine Commission is overworked with applications for civil positions and the officers of the new provinces are submitting many questions to the commission. The routine business of the commissioners is heavy. The provincial officers have encountered no serious difficulties.

A party of insurgents partly burned the bridge near Lucban, Tayabas province, Thursday night, but were driven back without loss on either side.

ENGLAND AND WALL STREET.

NEW YORK, May 11.—British half-penny journalism now has a more congenial American theme, says the Tribune's London correspondent, than mercantile competition or a multi-millionaire's shipping raid. The incidents of the speculation in Wall street are entertaining reading and the moral is drawn that the American gambling spirit courts disaster by sheer excess of recklessness. The unwillingness of speculators in London to join in the American game is cited as a convincing proof of English conservatism and sobriety of judgment. It is true that no fortunes were made in London in the American markets. The speculators were cautious and ill-informed and predicted the break in the market long before it came. Perhaps the best "tips" for the American market were provided by Mr. Labouchere's Truth and those who heeded them profited by the rise in certain securities, but sold out prematurely. Stories are told of some fortunate drivers made in American and Canadian Pacific stocks, but the majority of the speculators stayed out and when the activity of the American market was suspended wagged their heads and said that they had foreseen the inevitable collapse. These brokers were surprised by the dispatches just received indicating a greatly improved feeling in the American market, and the leader writers were convinced that they had been premature in playing to the English galleries.

Captain A. R. Capron of Civil War fame died at his home in Chicago on the 10th inst.

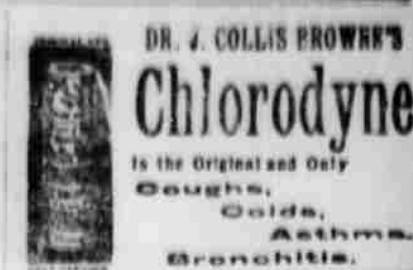
Mehever, the murderer of Dorothy McKee, was hanged at San Quentin on the 10th.

CAPE TOWN, May 11.—The South African News today declares it has been decided to reconstruct the Ministry, with Cecil Rhodes as Premier, Dr. Jameson as Colonial Secretary and Sir John Gordon Sprigg as Treasurer.

The Premier (Sir John Gordon Sprigg), however, authorized a statement that there was no foundation for the reports of the reconstruction of the Cabinet.

Latest Sugar Prices.
NEW YORK, May 11.—Sugar—Raw, fair refining, 3-4c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4 1/2c; molasses sugar, 1 1/2c. Refined—Quiet; crushed, 6 1/2c; powdered, 5 1/2c; granulated, 5 1/2c.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists at 50 cents a box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.



DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne

Is the Original and Only
Coughs,
Colds,
Asthma,
Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is a liquid medicine which cures FAIRLY OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, and is the only remedy for the most distressing nervous ailments when exhausted. It is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it acts as a charm; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibson, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, writes: "Two doses completely cured me of Cholera."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in
Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer,
Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Rapidly ends all attacks of
Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic,
Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immediate sale of this remedy has given rise to many unscrupulous imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles, 1s. 1/2d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

J. T. DAVENPORT,
33 Great Russell St., London, W. O.

DEEDS NULL AND VOID.

In the case of Kallikea (insane), by Samuel Keka, vs. John Hapa and Kapali, which was an action to cancel certain deeds, the First Judge of the First Circuit Court yesterday issued a decree awarding judgment in favor of the plaintiff.

By this decree two deeds are cancelled, the one conveying from the plaintiff to the defendant John Hapa a certain piece of land at Moanalua, known as "Awawala," and the other conveying from the said John Hapa to the defendant Kapali the same piece of land. These deeds being null and void, the title to the land in question is again vested in the said plaintiff Kallikea.

The Court finds as follows: "First, that John Hapa, defendant above named, residing at Moanalua, Island of Oahu, on or about the 31st day of March, 1894, by fraudulent pretenses and deceit, did prevail upon the above named Kallikea and cause her to deliver to him the deed of conveyance to a certain piece of land known as 'Awawala' situated at said Moanalua.

"Second, that at the time of the execution of said deed by said Kallikea conveying said piece of land to said Hapa, said Kallikea was an idiot and said Hapa well knew that she was an idiot, and that the sum of money paid by said Hapa was so grossly inadequate to the true value of said land as to raise the presumption of fraud, which has not been rebutted.

"Third, that said Hapa thereafter by deed transferred and assigned said piece of land to Kapali, defendant above named.

"Fourth, that at the time of the execution and delivery of said deed by Hapa to Kapali, conveying said piece of land, said Kapali well knew that the said Hapa obtained from said Kallikea the deed first aforesaid by fraudulent pretenses and deceit, and that, at the time said deed was so obtained from said Kallikea by said Hapa, said Kapali knew that said Kallikea was an idiot." The land in question is awarded to Samuel Keka as next friend of said Kallikea, for the use and benefit of said Kallikea. The costs are taxed to the defendants.

J. M. Davidson, Esq., was counsel for plaintiff and T. McCants Stewart for the defendants.

STRONG TESTIMONY.

This is Honolulu Testimony and Will Stand Investigation.

IT'S INDISPUTABLE.

Because It's in Honolulu and Can Be Investigated.

Like all statements which have preceded this and like all which will follow, the party interested is a citizen. In a city of about 25,000 people it is hard to hide the doings of your neighbors. It is an easy matter to find the residence of Mr. Metcalf. The reader has not to sit down after he peruses this statement, which follows, and wonder—as he would wonder were this case in San Francisco—if the facts can be credited. He has not to ask "Are they genuine?" The man is here at home. Honolulu proof should convince. Read this:

Mr. F. Metcalf of this city gives us the following information: "I was afflicted with a painful feeling in my back for over five years. The various remedies resorted to did me no good, until, falling in with the advice of a friend (Mr. W. J. Maxwell) I procured at the Hollister Drug Co.'s some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I had hardly finished taking them when the pain left me altogether, and I now feel that I have been completely cured of the terrible suffering I underwent formerly. By keeping a box of the pills in the house I am fortified against any possible return of my complaint at future times. It seems almost miraculous that the pains should have vanished so speedily. All sufferers from backache should get some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists at 50 cents a box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

What action will the First Circuit Court take in the matter of the refusal of certain Territorial officials and others to testify before the grand jury in the legislative bribery affair, is the upmost matter in many minds this morning. Judge Humphreys was extremely reticent last evening as to his intentions.

Nothing tangible developed until yesterday afternoon's session of the jury. The attending witnesses yesterday morning were dismissed by Foreman J. O. Carter until 2 p. m., and shortly after that hour the jury filed into the court with the expected report on the efforts of the grand jury to obtain information from Secretary of the Territory Cooper, Attorney-General Dole and L. A. Thurston. The reading of the report created a mild sensation among the spectators present, making as it did, for the first time, any direct reference to actual evidence that might be obtained as to bribery of legislators. The report in full was as follows:

In the matter of E. P. Dole:
Be it remembered that the Grand Jury heretofore, summoned, examined, impaneled, sworn and charged to serve as Grand Jurors in the Circuit Court of the First Judicial Circuit of the Territory of Hawaii, came into open court on this 17th day of May, 1901, and make complaint in writing, which complaint is duly subscribed by each and every member of said Grand Jury, and which complaint is, in words, sentences and figures, as follows, to wit:

"Room of the Grand Jury.
Honolulu, May 17, 1901.
Honorable A. S. Humphreys, Judge, Circuit Court of the First Circuit, Territory of Hawaii."

"You will take notice that the Grand Jury for the Island of Oahu, Territory aforesaid, had before it on the 15th day of May last past, E. P. Dole, Attorney General of said Territory, who, being duly sworn, declined to answer questions after admitting that the names of two men had been given to him by Henry E. Cooper, Secretary of Territory, in confidence, upon the understanding that he, E. P. Dole, should not divulge the names, and admitting that he has some information, true, that he considered legal evidence of attempts at corruption of members of the Legislature, but as a matter of honor felt he ought not to divulge same. Information finally to give names and information in his possession flatly refused so to do.

"That the said E. P. Dole more fully set forth his reasons for refusing to testify in a letter, which is appended to this as an exhibit. Being called again on the 16th day of May, and being duly sworn, stated: That he had nothing but hearsay testimony at that time as touching charges of bribery and corruption of members of the Legislature; that he had no legal evidence in his possession; said he declined to repeat any statement made to him in the nature of hearsay, and that any information given by him would close sources of other information and defeat ends of justice."

(Signed) J. O. Carter, foreman of the Grand Jury; A. V. Gear, O. Stillman, John F. Coburn, S. C. Dwight, Edward B. Mikalomi, C. H. Cooke, C. H. Brown, G. E. Smith, John D. Holt, Jr., H. E. McIntosh, E. C. Macfarlane, J. C. Cohen, G. C. Quinn, Wm. Allen.

"Territory of Hawaii, Office of the Attorney General, Honolulu, H. I., May 15, 1901.

"Mr. Joseph O. Carter, Foreman of the Grand Jury, Honolulu. Request I take pleasure in stating in writing the position I took before the Grand Jury in the matter of alleged legislative corruption. 'Certain men have told me what, as they said, other men told them. This is the sole and only knowledge which I have in the premises, and is hearsay and not legal evidence.

"My chief informant, as to what others told him, made their statements upon his word of honor that their names should not be used until the Government instituted prosecution. These names were given to me in the same confidence, and I do not feel justified in assuming the responsibility of determining for my informant whether his pledge shall be kept.

"I have given the Grand Jury, to the best of my recollection, the name of every person who has made a tangible statement to me or in my presence and hearing in regard to this matter. None of these persons claim to know anything about it of their own knowledge.

"The law prohibits me, both as Attorney General and in the capacity of a witness, from making any statement to the Grand Jury of my opinion as to the truth or falsity of charges before them, or what I think any evidence does or does not warrant them in doing. It is proper, however, for me to say that I did not attempt to present evidence in this matter at the present term of court for the reason that I believed a quiet investigation, which would necessarily take time, would enable a Grand Jury at the next term of court to obtain much fuller evidence than it is possible to obtain now.

"I may add that, as I understand the law, the head of a governmental department having a matter of this kind in charge is, on the ground of public policy, privileged from testifying as a witness. I have not, however, claimed the privilege. I have no information in the matter except hearsay, and in the line of hearsay I have given the names of those who are one degree nearer to original source. Very respectfully yours,
"E. P. DOLE,
"Attorney General."

And thereupon the Court doth order that the clerk of this court do forthwith issue a citation to the said E. P. Dole, commanding him to appear before this Court on Tuesday, the 21st day of May, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, then and there to show cause, if any he can, why he should not be required to answer the interrogatories propounded to him by the said Grand Jury.

It is further ordered and directed that the citation which the Court doth order to issue herein, be directed to the High Sheriff of the Territory of Hawaii, and that he, the said High Sheriff, be required and directed to return the same into this court at the day and hour last aforesaid.

It is further ordered that a duly attested copy of this minute be attached to said citation and served upon the said E. P. Dole.

In the matter of Henry E. Cooper, the complaint of the Grand Jury is in the following terms, and the citation of Mr. Cooper to appear and show cause is identical in all but the name with that of Mr. Dole:

(From Saturday's Daily.)

On May 15 last Henry E. Cooper, Secretary of Territory, now acting Governor, being duly sworn, said:

"Have information of contributions to a corrupt fund; dissembled information I had with Governor Dole; decline to give source of information as a matter of privilege; decline to give any information to the Grand Jury I have of attempts to corrupt members of the Legislature."

That on the 16th day of May said Henry E. Cooper was again before the Grand Jury and upon request made to him refused to be sworn or to testify, claiming privilege as acting Governor of this Territory.

In the matter of L. A. Thurston, a similar citation issues on the following complaint:

"On the 15th day of May last L. A. Thurston, being duly sworn, was asked to state what he knew of attempts to bribe or corrupt members of the Legislature, and he said:

"The only matter I have heard was from a client of mine, and I do not feel disposed to use his name without his consent. He has stated to me that three members of the Legislature had demanded money of this client before they would give support to his bill; money was paid by my client to an officer of the Legislature for his aid to the bill; I am obliged to decline to give you the name of my client, or to divulge to you what his statement was to me, believing that as a counselor I am privileged to decline, and also decline to state to you which bill my client was interested in."

"Being again called on the 16th day of May, Mr. Thurston, being sworn, said:

"The information I have from my client is not of such a nature as would, if divulged to the Grand Jury, make him liable to a criminal prosecution for directly or indirectly offering a bribe to a member of the Legislature."

"Mr. Thurston was invited to formulate in writing in his own way reasons for declining to answer the questions put to him as to the name of his client; the names of the members of the Legislature who demanded money, and the bill his client was interested in, and did so, and his writing is herewith submitted as an exhibit."

The written exhibit of Mr. Thurston is as follows:

"I decline to give further statements concerning the statements made by my client to me relating to demand upon him by members of the Legislature for payment for their official support, upon the ground that the information was received by me in my capacity as an attorney from him in his capacity as a client in the course of business between us in connection with such relation.

"That such communication and such information is privileged and I have no right to divulge it, except upon consent of my client, which is refused."

After asking and ascertaining that the names of all the jurors were attached to the report, Judge Humphreys asked if the Attorney-General had offered his assistance to the grand jury in the matter of the investigation. Answered to the contrary, he instructed the foreman to make immediate requisition on the Attorney-General for such help. Judge Humphreys then stated that citations would be issued for the three witnesses, and was asked by Deputy Attorney-General Cathcart if the citations would be peremptory or in the nature of an order to show cause. Judge Humphreys declined to answer, stating that the nature of the citations would be known upon service.

It is reported that Acting Governor Cooper has determined not to be forced into giving testimony, and rumors say that he will resist the service of a bench warrant, even if he has to call on the aid of the military guard to evade it. Interviewed, Mr. Cooper made no answer beyond a smile and an enigmatical "We'll see."

Senator Russell signified to the bailiff of the grand jury his willingness to appear before the jury if asked to do so, but not in answer to a summons. An invitation was then extended to Dr. Russell during the afternoon session. The Senator stated to a reporter that he was willing to go to jail before he would give up the right from exemption to arrest guaranteed by the Organic Act, but did not want in any way to defeat the end of justice by not testifying when properly asked. "It is not a matter of sensitiveness on my part at all, but a case of infringement upon the rights of the Legislature."

Sensor Achil merely objected because the grand jury had not consulted the convenience of the Senators in the matter, and it was impossible for him to leave his senatorial duties when he was notified to appear. Senator Achil appeared before the jury yesterday afternoon.

The majority of the witnesses were again excused until this morning at 10 o'clock, those testifying yesterday afternoon being Messrs. McCandless, Cathcart, Achil and Bearwald. With regard to the rumors that Governor Dole was to be called before the jury, it has been reported that the Governor was one of the first witnesses, and gave his testimony last Wednesday morning, previous to his departure to Waianae.

At a council of the heads of departments held yesterday morning, in secret session, it is understood that the duty of the Acting Governor and the Attorney-General was taken under advisement.

A VERY REMARKABLE REMEDY.

"It is with a good deal of pleasure and satisfaction that I recommend Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," says Druggist A. W. Sawtelle, of Hartford, Conn. "A lady customer, seeing the remedy exposed for sale in my showcase, said to me: 'I really believe that medicine saved my life the past summer while at the shore, and she became so enthusiastic over its merits that I at once made up my mind to recommend it in the future. Recently a gentleman came into my store so overcome with colic pains that he sank at once to the floor. I gave him a dose of this remedy which helped him. I repeated the dose and in fifteen minutes he left my store, smilingly informing me that he felt as well as ever. Sold by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.,

Professor Koebels, the government entomologist, is preparing for a war on the Japanese beetles, which are beginning to appear in great numbers. He is raising fungoid to distribute for the confusion of the pests.

